FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

In 1853 Henry Wilson was a *Free Soil* candidate for Governor, not a "Knownothing" candidate, as Mr. Marshall charged in his "comedy of errors" on Saturday evening. Our German and other citizens of foreign birth should not be misled by such random guesses as Mr. Marshall and other Greeley speakers indulge in.

Official returns from eighty-four counties in North Carolina give Caldwell two thousand six hundred and seventy-three majority.

Little Rock, Ark., is full of delegates to the Republican (Clayton) State Convention, which meets to-morrow. It now seems certain that Gov. Hadley will be thrown overboard, and either Ex-Senator McDonald or Jordan Elisha A. Baxter nominated for Governor.

The N. Y. *Evening News* says it is authorized by A. T. Stewart to state that the following paragraph, which has been telegraphed over the country, is a falsehood, made from whole cloth, viz: "A. T. Stewart says the election of Mr. Greeley would be a national calamity to the country. If he is elected, God help us!"

A colored Greeley meeting in Evansville, Ind., was adjourned in great disorder last evening, owing to numerous calls for Alfred Carter, a favorite colored Republican speaker.

The Democrats of Kansas City, Mo., in convention nominated A. Comingo for re-election to Congress on the thirty-fourth ballot.

The Republican campaign was opened in Dayton, Ohio, last night, with a very large and enthusiastic meeting, addressed by Hon. Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, and General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, who spoke two hours. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Dayton.

The committee appointed to arrange for a Greeley and Brown mass meeting in New York September 12th, met last evening. A plan to erect a wigwam in Union Square, capable of accommodating 4,000 persons, was reported. It was decided to invite leading men of both parties to speak on the occasion.

Is Greeley dead ..... but he has composed the inscription which he wishes to have placed upon his tombstone. It runs as follows: "May it be written on my grave that I never was a follower of the Democratic party, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

The San Francisco *Alta* exposes the shallow pretenses of the *Tribune* respecting what the latter paper calls the prospect of the Liberal movement in California. The *Alta* says: "We are sufficiently posted as to Greeley's strength in this city and State, and can safely predict that Grant will carry San Francisco and California this year by a larger vote than he did in 1868."

The Auburn (New York) *Advertiser* reports that Carroll, the Democratic Mayor of the city of Troy, went to Burlington, Vt., to meet the President and attend him therefrom to Troy; and that Mayor Carroll says that upon one occasion he asked the President if it never occurred to him that his case now was similar to that of Gen. Jackson; that the President evaded and turned the conversation by stating that his father was a friend of, and stump speaker for Jackson; that having been reared a Democrat his predilections had been in that direction, but that, when he entered the army he felt excused from taking an active part in politics. In response to a remark of Mayor Dodge, of Burlington, that he might safely judge from the manifestations of Vermont, where the State is normally exempt from the Greeley fever, the President said that he trusted that other sections of the country as well as Vermont would not be led away by Greeley or any one else from what now seemed to be the settled policy of the country. After some conversation upon the question whether the issue in New York just now was a fight for Tammany or a struggle for the Presidency, or more of one than the other, he says the President said, he believed it the effort of such men as Tilden, O'Conor, Havemeyer, Dix, Green and Ottendorfer were elevated above all mere party or partisan considerations.

The Democracy of Indiana are alarmed at the defections, and they have discovered besides that the Republicans are far better organized than they are; that our meetings far exceed theirs in number and enthusiasm, and that many of their leading men are speaking out against Greeley. J. B. Brown, a State Senator, holding over, has turned his back upon his old party, and goes for Grant and the Republican State ticket. Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, of New Albany, a lifelong Democrat, who has filled many political positions and is now on the bench, is also reported, on Democratic authority, for Grant, while Sinneon K. Wolfe, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district is against Greeley. Ex-United States Senator Graham, N. Fitch, of Logansport, Hon. Charles Reeve, of Plymouth, and Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne are all out against Greeley. Mr. Edgerton was formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, and was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor with Hendricks, four years ago.

Governor Caldwell, the Republican candidate at the late election in North Carolina, in response to an inquiry of the rumored intention of the Secretary of State to withhold the certificate of election from himself, writes to Washington that this official has no control in the premises, but that the returns are required to be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be opened only by him in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature on the first Tuesday after their organization. The time for the assembling of the Legislature is the third Monday in November, and until that date it is impossible for the Secretary of State to take any official action or to receive accurate information of the election returns. The Governor also adds that there are 15 counties yet to hear from, but that his majority will range from 1,800 to 2,500.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has bitterly criticized the Administration, but it cannot go Greeley, because he is weak, unreliable, easily imposed upon, without statesmanship, surrounded by political pimps and demagogues, and his election would be full of mischief to the country. It concludes as follows: "Considering that either candidate for the Presidency will be elected on a Republican platform, we prefer that candidate whose supporters believe in the platform, whose administration has already proved a general success, whose election we know would not be followed by financial distrust."

STATE NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Erie *Dispatch*, writing of the recent terrible murder in Corry, says, "Rumor has it that James Nevils, the murderer, fell deeply in love with Donnelly's eldest daughter. This love being unrequited, the cause of his insanity is traced to it."

FIFTY-FOUR years ago on the 9th inst. Capt. Abiel Abbott started from Mauch Chunk with the first ark load of Anthracite coal ever shipped from that place to Philadelphia. The ark contained twenty-four tons of coal, which was landed in Philadelphia safely and sold at a profit.

"ON Saturday afternoon the 3d inst., the fine new bridge across Shenango River, at the end of Grant avenue, New Castle, fell with a sudden crash. A storm had just commenced, and Mr. Davis of Union township, who was on his way to Grandview with a load of grain in the lower part of the county, was about being reopened. One engine has been erected by Smith, Eaton & Co., and three more are soon to be put up—two by the Phœnix Iron Company, and one by the Eckerts of Reading. The ore is said to be the best in the State, and mixed with other ore improves the quality.

THE Warwick Mines, Chester county, from which ore was taken about 150 years ago, are about being reopened. One engine has been erected by Smith, Eaton & Co., and three more are soon to be put up—two by the Phœnix Iron Company, and one by the Eckerts of Reading. The ore is said to be the best in the State, and mixed with other ore improves the quality.

BEES county farmers report a singular disease among their cattle. Within a few weeks a number have gone blind, some in one eye, but most of them in both eyes. One farmer has twelve head, some entirely blind and others partially so. One calf at three days old, was cast out of the stable, lost its sight. On some farms two, three and four are the victims to the disease. The nerve of the eye seems to die from within, and the eye becomes withered. Horses have thus far escaped the affliction.

THE Norristown *Herald* says: Alan Wood, Jr., of the firm of Alan Wood & Co., Conshohocken, who are among the most extensive manufactures of iron in Montgomery county, has invented a mode for puddling iron which greatly accelerates the production and lightens the labor of the puddling. It is done simply by applying steam power to the instrument in the hands of the workman used in manipulating the iron in the furnace. The operation is done quickly and at very little expense.

THE Norristown *Herald* says: We recorded the death of Mr. Chas. Lyle, gate-keeper, by lightning, on the night of the 13th inst. We also stated that no marks were visible upon his body indicating that death followed from other than natural causes. We have since learned, however, that in preparing the body for the sepulchre, Mr. Mowday, the undertaker, could distinctly see where the electric fluid had entered and left the body. It appeared to have commenced at the left shoulder, and taking a downward course crossed the breast to the right side, descending the right leg, leaving an exit mark of the skin between two of the toes. But what is quite as wonderful in connection with the matter is the fact that upon the right breast was the print of a leaf found on the floor of the piazza at the dead man's feet. The leaf was from an Ailanthus tree in the yard, and with the stem measured about five inches in length. The ribs, veins, and cellular texture of the leaf were perfectly printed upon the skin, the whole having a red appearance. Mr. Lyle died in a sitting posture, upon a chair, and when found his head inclined to one side. As his clothing was not disturbed in the least it would appear impossible for the leaf to have come in contact with the skin. In comparing the leaf found with the impression on the body the two were exactly alike in size and development. How the impression was made on the skin is the mystery.

It may have been the result of a species of photography familiar to scientists, but our readers would no doubt be gratified if somebody would rise to explain.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

Dress Material and Styles for "the Melancholy Days."

SILKS, CASHMERES, POPLINS, ALPACAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND ORNAMENTS.

FALL MILLINERY.

The earliest importations of fall millinery have arrived. New bonnets retain the high front and sloping crown of last season. Many frames have heavy rolling coronets. In their trimming strange combinations of color appear, such as reseda with blue, dark sage green with pink, and bronze with blue green. Pale sky blue is used with dark sapphire blue and with very dark shades of various colors. The turquoise silk introduced last spring—a soft, lustreless fabric—is largely imported in the new dark tints. It is shown in olive, bronze and peacock shades; in *vert-de-gris*, sage and tea colors; Moselle, a new soft blue; and in a delicate pink-pearl shade that that is new and very lovely. Turquoise silk will be used for trimming principally, but bonnets will also be made of it and trimmed with velvet. Pattern bonnets have such quantities of trimming that the material with which the frame is covered is almost entirely concealed. Flowers, feathers and jet ornaments appear on each bonnet. Ostrich plumes are long and very much curled; fanciful feathers and sharply pointed wings are colored to display two or three of the new tints in contrasting shades. Many jet bandeaux are imported.

Round hats present a variety of shapes, some of which are very eccentric. We have mentioned the Parisian fancy for broad-brimmed sailor hats worn far back on the head. This caprice, it is said, will appear here in the autumn.

UNDRESSED CASSIMERES.

Undressed cassimeres are thick, heavy, and resemble somewhat the Cheviot cloths worn by gentlemen. They are in their natural ecru state, free from all dyes, and consequently show little variety of color. They are very dark grayish-brown tints, changed slightly by using woods of different shades. This material is intended for mantles and overdresses that require soft, yielding, yet heavy fabrics, and will be worn over velvet skirts.

NEW EMPRESS CLOTHS.

The fine all-wool empress cloths just imported are very different from the harsh and wiry goods of last season. They are the most flexible and soft repped goods shown, but are of firm, substantial texture. First choice among these is the natural tints and stainin, dark shades, especially olive and nut brown. The printed empress cloths are also of very fine quality. They have black grounds strewn with Pompadour designs, small flowers, and vines of shades of gray and brown hues, with occasional relief of color. Yellow-brown, water color and bright blue are shown in the inferior quality.

SERGE POPLIN.

An excellent fabric for the intermediate season is called serge poplin. This is mohair with silk-faced stripes heavily twilled like serge. It has usually gray or white stripes on black ground, producing the effects so often seen in Japanese poplins. The price is 65 cents a yard. An imitation of this material is sold for 37½ cents.

NEW FELT SKIRTS.

Felt skirts, to be worn as Balmorals, are improved in shape and color. They are no longer narrow and bell-shaped, as if moulded over a form, but are made the proper width and shape by a seam down each side and a drawing-string in the waistband. They are prettily colored in mottled blue, lavender or gray, by a new process that leaves the wrong side pure white. Instead of having coarse, wiry borders appliqued or stamped upon them, they are simply bound with braid or else trimmed with bands or plaitings of velvet.

CORSETS.

The most comfortable corsets for summer wear are made of a sort of cotton netting, woven in square meshes. They are very light and cool, and are strengthened by being cut with transverse seams. These thin, lace-like corsets are far less bulky beneath a dress corsage than those made of thick coutille; hence fleshy ladies should use every means to reduce their apparent size have adopted them, and as warmth is not an absolute requisite of corsets, will wear them in winter as well as summer. White and gray coutille and basket cloth corsets are the materials most used for corsets. Stars, arrows and crosses stitched in satin floss on the whalebone cases, thick embroidery around the bust, or else a double row of linen edging, with a band of blue or maroon ribbon, are the trimmings in favor. The best Greenland whalebone should be used. There is an excellent self-fastening busk that need not be taken out when the corsets are washed.

POLONAISES.

The effort to banish polonaises will fail. These garments are so easily made, so graceful, so convenient and comfortable, that ladies will not willingly relinquish them. In fact, many for skirts ruffled to the waist behind, and worn with an apron front and basque, will bring into favor the polonaise lately introduced by Worth, in which the basque and apron are combined. This garment descends to the knee in front, is sloped sharply upward behind, dispensing with the long back breadths now used. A fully ruffled skirt is worn with this, and is well displayed on the sides and back, making a very dressy costume.

Plainer suits will have the simple stylish redingote defined by Madame Raymond to be a "polonaise without drapery." Many such dresses are being made at the furnishing houses. They have two or three collars laid one above the other, like those on the great-coats worn by our grandfathers. The lowest collar is large and round, to be called a cape. A model costume is of gray and blue cashmere; the body of the redingote is gray; the collars, border and large buttons are deep sapphire blue. Two buttons define the waist behind.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS.

Silky black alpacas and glossy beaver mohair make the most useful suits for fall and early winter. To have these tasteful as well as serviceable, they should be simply made and plainly though richly trimmed. The model alpaca suit for summer had two skirts and a basque, in order that a white waist might be worn with the double skirts; but as this is not done in winter, fall suits are best made with an over dress and single skirt.

HINTS.

The best modistes have quit lining silk skirts, as it makes them very heavy. They are merely faced with paper muslin and the edges bound, and on this is an outer facing of crinoline a quarter of a yard deep. The silk is turned up an inch deep in the facing, and worsted braid is sewed flatly along the edge inside to be worn and used as binding. Dress silks for the house and carriage have silk facing instead of crinoline. A simple style of trimming in favor just now for black silk skirts consists of a straight side plaiting a finger length deep around the skirt, while above it are seven gathered bias ruffles of the same width. Many skirts are now being trimmed higher on the sides than on the back and front, to fill up the space when the polonaise is looped away very high on the sides.

Two or three shades of each color are imported in fallie and other fine goods. This suggests that shaded suits will continue in favor, although it is predicted contracts will be worn more than they have been for several seasons.—*Harper's Bazar.*

CAMP MEETING.

Tarentum, Pa.

MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

Yesterday was a great day. The weather was delightful, and in consequence of the previous rain, we had no dust. The grounds were in fine condition.

The services of the day were numerous and various. They began at 7½ o'clock in the morning, with an experience meeting. It was rich in enjoyment. At 8½ o'clock, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Vertican on "Justification by Faith." It was clear, logical and profitable.

By 10½ o'clock a vast multitude was assembled. They came from all the regions round about—came on foot, and in almost every other possible way. Horses and vehicles were here by the hundred. The woods were filled with them. The congregation was large, every seat was occupied, and many stood in the aisles. The number was estimated at from two thousand to twenty-five hundred. Probably five hundred were outside of the circle of the tents. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Vernon. His theory was, "Christ in the midst of the throne, giving authority to laws sustaining and governing the Universe, and reigning in the Church." He had for his text, Rev., 5, 6: "And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven eyes which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth unto all the earth." The sermon was masterly in every sense of the word—one of the clearest, most eloquent, and most powerful discussions of Divine truth to which we ever listened.

After the audience was dismissed then there was a rush to the boarding tents. Hundreds upon hundreds were fed, and not a few had a protracted fast. Some got no dinner at all.

The sermon at 3 o'clock was preached by Rev. Mr. Leonard. He discussed Hebrews 3, 3: "For this man was counted worthy of more glory than Moses." The speaker earnestly and eloquently magnified the Lord Jesus. The sermon made a manifest impression on the audience, which was quite as large as that of the forenoon.

In the evening a great multitude assembled to hear a sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Montgomery. He had for a text these words, "Behold, we have forsaken all and and followed thee, what shall we have therefore."

The preacher was intensely energetic. A prayer meeting was held a short time, and then the public services of the day closed.

The singing during the day was grand. Prof. Alexander and Horner, with many other excellent singers, led it. People are coming. There is no singing on earth to be compared to that of a camp meeting when the people get their souls in it. It is supremely grand. So it was yesterday. Nothing this side of heaven can be grander. At two o'clock yesterday a childrens meeting was held, many of the little ones were present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. P. H. Lauffman and Dr. Pershing. Every day the children have a service. This received special attention from Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. Wm. Vankirk.

At half-past eight o'clock this morning there was another experience meeting. It was exceedingly interesting. At 10½ o'clock Rev. Mr. Hollister preached from this text: "Can ye not watch one hour." Many are gone. Many coming!

AMICUS.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Another Letter from Africa.

EXPERIENCES OF THE EXPLORER

TORONTO, Ont., August 19.—The following is Dr. Livingstone's letter to his brother in Canada:

Ujiji, Nov. 16, 1871.—My Dear Brother: I received your welcome letter in February last, written when cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have reached me for years, in consequence of my friends speculating where I should come out on the west coast, down the Nile or elsewhere. The watershed is a broad upland, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, and some seventy miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are almost innumerable. It would take part of a man's life-time to count them. One part, sixty-four miles of latitude, gave thirty-two springs, from calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A bird's eye view of them would be like vegetation at frost on window panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with *four* great rivers is the upper part of the Nile valley was the work of time and much travel. Many a weary foot I trod ere light dawned on the ancient problems. If I had left at the end of two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese who on their three slavery visits to Cazembe asked for ivory and slaves, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned until I was really ashamed and afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus. I went forward, backwards and sideways, feeling my way every step of the way. I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran.

Of these four rivers, into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins at the river Chambeze, which flows into the great Lake Bangwolo. On leaving it, its name is changed from Chambeze to Luagula, and that enters Lake Moero. Coming out of it, the name Lualaba is resumed, and it flows into the third lake, Kamalando, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Caugo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be waded at any part or time during the year. Where the valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lockie, or Lomame, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins Central Lualaba.

We have then the four sources of drainage in the lower part of the great valley, that is Tanganyka and Albert Lake, which are but one Lake, river, or say, if you want to be pedantic, Lacrustine river. These two form the eastern line. The Lualaba, which I call Webb's Lualaba, is then the western line—nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lamame enters the Lualaba, the four great rivers are united, and a great drainage is found, but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains. At the top of the Ptolemy loop the great central line goes down large reaches, probably those reported to Speke's Centuron, and those from the western, at Petherick's, arm, which Speke and Grant and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt, neither can be called the Nile until they meet.

The lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Bangwolo, at the lowest estimate, is one hundred and fifty miles, and I tried to cross it and measure its breadth exactly. The first stage was to an inhabited island, twenty-four miles; the second stage could be seen from its highest point, or rather the tops of the trees upon it, evidently lifted up by mirage. The third stage, the mainland, was said to be far beyond, but my canoe men had stolen the canoe, and they got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit, and got into a flurry to return home. Oh, that they would! But I had only my coverlet left to hire another canoe, and the lake being hundreds of feet above the sea, it was very cold, so I gave in and went back; but I believe the breadth to be between six hundred and seven hundred feet.

Bangwolo, Moero and Kamobondo are looked on as one great riverless lake, and is one of the Ptolemy, The other is Tanganyika, which I found steadily flowing to the north. This geographist's predecessors must have gleaned their geography from the mere hearsay of this very region. The reason why this genuine geography was rejected was the extreme modesty of modern map makers. One idle person in London published a pamphlet which, in killing modesty, he entitled "Inner Africa Laid Open," and in the newspapers, even in the *Times*, rails at any one who travels and dares to find a country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's opinion, and the *Times* published his ravings even when I was most unwisely believed to be dead. Nobody but Lord Broughan and I know what the people will say after we are gone.

The work of trying to follow the central lines of drainage down has taken me away from trails of mankind. The Manyemas are undoubtedly cannibals, but is was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was sorely led and hindred by having half-caste Arabs and Portuguese, unmitigated cowards, and Mosiem attendants, unmitigated cowards, and fanatics as their proper head, whose religion they have only imbibed the fulsome pride. They forced me back when almost in sight of the end of my exploration, a distance of between four hundred and five hundred miles, under a blazing vertical sun. I came down mere ruckle of bones, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head man of my worthless Morslems remained here, and, as he had done from the coast, ran off with the goods sent to me. He then read on the Koran, and found that I was dead, sold off all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left in case of need. Goods are currency here, and I have to wait now till other goods and other men come from Zanzibar. When placed in charge of my supply of sua, brandy, opium and powder from certain Banians, British subjects, he was fourteen months returning, all expenses being paid out of my stock. Three months were ample, and then he remained here and sold off all. You call this smart, do you? Some do if you don't. I think it moral idiocy.

Yours affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

CRIMINALITIES.

Burglaries.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—The Third National Bank, on South street, in the heart of the city, was burglarized last night of one hundred thousand dollars, belonging to the bank, and unknown amounts belonging to private parties having boxes there. The robbery was committed by parties who cut through the wall from an adjoining store, which has been occupied by a man named Stabler and others, professing to be commission merchants.

Two large safes in a vault were cut into and robbed. A third was not entered. It is now stated that between twenty and twenty-five of the depositors' boxes were robbed. Statements are current on the street to the effect that the losses by depositors in money, bonds, and other securities will reach a half million of dollars. Among the bonds stolen are $75,000 of the City of Louisville Water Loan coupon bonds.

The officers of the Third National Bank set forth their losses by burglars as follows: $57,000 in greenbacks and national bank notes, of which eight notes are of $100 each and twenty-four notes of $500 on the Third National Bank, and the following bonds held as collateral securities: Northern Central Railroad, $25,000; North Carolina State bonds, $11,500; Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, $1,000; United States 5-20 bonds, $5,500, and Western Maryland Railroad bonds, $2,000.

The bank offers $10,000 reward for the recovery of the above, or a *pro rata* sum for partial recovery. The individual losses to depositors having boxes in the vault cannot be ascertained, as so many of them are out of town. The total of losses will probably amount to several hundred thousand dollars, as it is known that several boxes contained bonds and other securities amounting to $75,000. The first floor of Getting's Bank Building, from which the entrance was made into the bank vault, was rented on the 1st of June to a man giving the name of F. Washburn, who paid a quarter's rent ($625) in advance.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Thomas & Co.'s jewelry manufacturing establishment at Hackensack was entered on Saturday night by burglars, and twelve thousand dollars worth of jewelry stolen.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The first race, steeple chase, was won by Lochieri, but was given to Tammany, on account of Lochieri not adhering to the course.

The second race was won by Frank Hampton; time: 2:40. The third race, one mile and three-quarters, for $600, was won by Mary Louise; time: 3:07¾.

The Steeple chase was run amidst the wildest excitement that has taken place at any similar race in America, the horses running very close together and frequently changing places as they made various leaps. O'Donnell's horse threw his rider a somersault over his head at the first water jump, with serious injury. The others continued. And finally came home with Lochiel half a length ahead of Lobella, who was one length in front of Tammany. Blind Tom came fourth, half a length behind, and Vesuvius three lengths in the rear. The excitement and cheers were tremendous, but the greatest disappointment was manifested when the Judges placed Tammany first, Blind Tom second, and Vesuvius third, having ruled out Lochiel and Lobella for having made a mistake by not going the exact course.

In the second race, 1¼ miles, Hampton ran locked with Tubman for a mile and three-eighths, when Tubman suddenly gave way, and Frank Hampton led over the score a dozen lengths.

THE OLD WORLD.

Continued Rioting in Belfast.

THE MILITARY CHARGING THE RIOTERS.

Riot in Pambeluma, Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, August 19.—The riots in Belfast are not yet thoroughly suppressed. The Mayor and magistrates of the city issued a proclamation warning the rioters to disperse under the severest penalties for a continuance of the disorders. The arrests thus far, in proportion to the number engaged and the casualties, have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many victims of the riots, quite a number of whom bear sword cuts and bullet wounds.

A correspondent telegraphs from Belfast this morning that the fighting continued last night and that stones fell in the streets like hail.

Later.—Dispatches just received from Dublin, dated to-day, convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four persons were killed in the streets this morning. Peaceably disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied at the want of vigor evinced by the authorities in suppressing the riots. Ruffians with pistols in their hands stalk through the city and whole sections are now given up to the rioters.

LONDON, August 19.—[P. M.—Advices from Belfast to this hour state that shots continue to be exchanged in the streets, though it is not known that the rioters have concentrated in large numbers at any points.

A telegram from Lurgan, Ulster county, on the Belfast and Ulster Railroad, says that serious disturbances are in progress there, and the authorities called on the military to aid in restoring order.

LONDON, August 19.—5 P. M.—A later telegram from Belfast says reports are current there that the city is about to be placed under martial law. The same telegram states that the military are now charging the rioters in the centre of the town.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IMMINENT.

MADRID, August 19.—Reports are current here that the Minister and other high officials have received warning of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by the partisans of ex-Queen Isabella, and that the occasion will be seized upon by the Carlists to renew their attacks. It is certain that fears are entertained, and that active preparations to meet it are in progress.

RIOT AT PAMPELUMA

A telegram from Pampeluma gives an account of a local disturbance there on Saturday between the Carlists and liberals, during which the Mayor of the city, in interfering to prevent a breach of the peace, was himself hit by one of the Carlists, who was promptly arrested. Subsequently some Carlists engaged in the affray, and attempted to assassinate the Mayor. Several shots were fired at him, but without effect. The police coming to the rescue of the Mayor, captured three of the would-be assassins, who are now in custody awaiting an examination.

SWITZERLAND.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, August 19.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and adjourned at 4:30 P. M. Sir Roundell Palmer was not present. The speeches of the Counsel have been printed. It is expected that information of the proceedings of the Board will soon be communicated to the press.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Internationals—Raid on Gamblers—Arrival of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1872.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONALS.

The Federal Council of the Internationals met yesterday, but did nothing beyond appointing a committee to request the city authorities to sell coal to the poor at cost price. The attendance was thin.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Under the instruction of George Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Police Commissioners, the police of that city raided on the gamblers at Coney Island yesterday, throwing several three-card monte tables into the surf, and scattering the thieves.

CAUSEWAY SUNK.

Two hundred feet of the Montgomery street, cause "SS" in Jersey City, sunk this morning. Loss $200,000.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS.

Prince Augustus, of Saxe-Cobourg, arrived in the steamer North American from Rio.

CHICAGO.

Excitement in the Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, August 19.—This afternoon has been one of the greatest excitement in the wheat market, caused by the apparent or real collapse of the "corner" in the cereal named, which has been so successfully run thus far through the present month. Wheat opened on Change this morning at $1.05¾, as set at sixth call, and under largely increased receipts reported for the last forty-eight hours, it weakened and declined to $1.48, rallied again, and closed weak at $1.50. At the call of the board, at half-past three P. M., sales were made as low as $1.49¾, a feeling of weakness was quite apparent, which became in the open board very like a panic. Amid the most intense excitement, prices ra idly declined two, five, ten, fifteen, and twenty cents until $1.28 cash or seller August was touched, and the shades of the evening drove the excited "bulls" and "bears" from the pavement. The decline in September options was less marked, the first opening on Change at $1.21¾, and the last sales on the street being $1.14. There appears to be some difference of opinion as to whether the "corner" is really broken or not, some still holding to the opinion that Grant will decide to stop the influx of wheat to the city, and that the clique will again advance prices. Others, however, assert that the "corner" is effectually smashed, and that parties will go still lower, and that the clique found it impossible to hold up against the heavy receipts which are beginning to pour in from every quarter. Five hundred and fifty-five cars of wheat were inspected in to-day, and about thirty thousand bushels that arrived by lake and canal, and it is claimed that the receipts will steadily increase day by day.

There are all sorts of rumors in circulation as to the effect of the sudden break in prices on some of the larger operators, among others that one large firm has failed; but there is nothing of the kind publickly known, at least the developments of the market to-morrow are looked forward to with intense interest.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Charles O'Conor Interviewed.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Charles O'Conor was interviewed yesterday, but refused to state whether he would accept the nomination of the Louisville Convention if tendered or not. He said he would vote for its nominees. He said in his present status of political parties, it is curious how little pretence even there is to having any principles on either side, but, then, I cannot very seriously blame them. There is no great question unpressed now to excite enthusiasm or the spirit of sacrifice. The country is in a prosperous condition, teeming with plenty; in fact, there is no cause for any apprehension. As far as Grant and Greeley are concerned, I do not see what they can fight for, except possession of the office. But why the Democratic party should interest themselves in Mr. Greeley's fortunes is what I never could comprehend, especially when one remembers that Greeley would never say that he would run if he was not endorsed at Baltimore. It was a devilish thing to think of getting a Democratic nomination under those circumstances, when he would not say he would run without the Baltimore nomination.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to Dan Rice's Circus.

CLEVELAND, August 19.—About five o'clock this morning a train employed in transporting Dan Rice's circus over the S. D. & C. R. R. ran over a horse near Tiffin, O., throwing the train from the track and greatly damaging the circus property. Four circus-men were seriously injured and one horse fatally.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—An upright boiler in McDonald's forge and rolling mill, at the foot of Main street, in the lower part of the city, exploded this forenoon, terribly scalding Mike McVay, a workman, and seriously scalding and otherwise injuring Chas. H. Simpson, the engineer. Mr. Ruser, and a man named Kelly. The boiler had only been in operation nine weeks, and but a moment before the explosion the engineer tested the water gauge, and found it all right.

MEMPHIS.

The Helen Brooke Affair.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—The remainder of the crew of the steamer Helen Brooke and the trading boat have arrived here. They state that after the escape of Lobella, the party returned to the boat, cut her loose, and as she floated down they robbed the party of everything they had, including some three hundred dollars in money, and then put them ashore in the woods. One of the ladies, Mrs. Robinson, had three small children, and with fright, fatigue and exposure they suffered severely before they could find food or shelter, but were only too glad to escape with their lives, as Downing's party, after breaking into the liquor room, became very drunk, and threatened to kill the entire party. The two negroes who rowed them over the river have been arrested, but Downing, Trumbull and Hans, who they say forced them to do it, have not been heard from.

THE CAPITAL.

The Clark-Howard Controversy—Weather Probabilities—Another Slander Against the President Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1872.

THE CLARK-HOWARD CONTROVERSY.

General Howard having denied that he ever had any such conversation with the Secretary of War as that from which David Clark professed to quote his language, and asserted that he would not therefore have made so untrue a report, Clark calls upon the Secretary to publish a letter written by him to General Howard, copies of which he was informed, as he alleges by that officer, were placed in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. Both the President and the Secretary of War deny that such copies were ever received by them, and assert that the idea of their having desired the dismissal of the colored cadet was presented to them for the first time in a letter from Clark, published in the *Tribune* of July 31, the absurdity of which they conceived to be fully demonstrated by the fact of the record that when the cadet was subsequently actually sentenced to be dismissed, upon ample legal proof, his sentence was mitigated by the substitution of extremely light punishment.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that since the exclusion of the claims for indirect damages the business before the Tribunal of Arbitrators has been favorable to this Government, and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the conclusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a Board of Commissioners. It should not be expected that the particulars can now be officially given, as the proceedings of the Tribunal are conducted in secret, and as the information furnished to our Government is of the same character.

ANOTHER SLANDER DISPOSED OF.

On inquiry at the Department of State it was ascertained that there is no truth whatever in the widely published statement that President Grant recently requested Acting Secretary Hunter to furnish the Union Congressional Committee with a complete copy of all the scandalous reports made to the Department against Cassius M. Clay while Minister to Russia, and General Kilpatrick to Chili. It is not known that there are any reports of that character in the Department, and consequently the President made no such request of Hunter.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail on Tuesday from North Carolina to Georgia, and from the latter to Louisiana and Florida; southerly to westerly winds and generally cloudy weather for the New England and Middle States; falling barometer increasing southerly to easterly winds, cloudiness and very probable areas of rain from Missouri to lower Michigan and northwestward; southerly winds from Tennessee to Ohio, with increasing cloudiness on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of the First National Bank of Clarinda, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000.

SARATOGA.

Judge Barnard Found Guilty.

SARATOGA, August 19.—The Court of Impeachment found Judge Barnard guilty, removed him, and pronounced him disqualified from holding office. Only two members voted against impeachment—Lord and Johnson.

THOS. Y. AGERT.—The *Budget* to-day contains the following:

Judge Barnard was pronounced guilty of violation of his oath of office, of being unmindful of the duties of said office, of being guilty of and corrupt misconduct in his said office on nearly all the articles voted on. In most cases a nearly unanimous vote of the Court was polled.

On the third article, relating to his action in the Erie suit of James Fisk, Jr., and Justin D. White against Heath and others, thirty-six—all the members—voted "guilty."

On the fourth article, in relation to his action in the suit of Fisk and Earle against Heath and others, thirty-six voted "guilty."

On the fifth article, Fisk against the Union Pacific Railroad, the Court voted thirty-five "guilty." Judge Allen was excused from voting because he had been counsel in the case.

On the sixth article, in relation to Barnard's action in the case of Fish and others against the Union Pacific Railroad, in which Tweed, Jr., was appointed receiver, the Court voted thirty-five "guilty." Judge Allen excused.

On the seventh article, in relation to Barnard's action in the suit of Fisk against the Union Pacific Railroad, directing Tweed to open the safe and pick or blow off the lock of the safe, the Court voted thirty "guilty." Judges Church and Peckham, and Senators Johnson, O'Brien and Tieman "not guilty."

On article eighth, in relation to certain orders in the Fisk Pacific Railroad suit, thirty-five voted "not guilty." Judge Allen excused.

On the twenty-first article, relating to Barnard's action in the suit of Aaron T. Bright against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, thirty-five voted "guilty."

CINCINNATI.

The Tabbs Gross Case.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—The Tabbs Gross case of yesterday has created much talk here to-day. It is believed Gross was visited by a number of colored citizens and warned to leave the city, but it is also believed his story is exaggerated. He was a prominent colored man of this place, and was obnoxious to many colored people. It is supposed that the persons who visited him were personal enemies. All efforts to find out the parties to day have been fruitless.

The colored men of this city have called a meeting for to-morrow night in behalf of free speech. They condemn the acts of what they call irresponsible persons in visiting him. No evidence has been developed that will warrant a policy to do in the matter. Gross spoke at Covington to-night. There were but few colored people present, and the meeting was not disturbed in the least. The police guarded Gross on his return to the Canton House, in Covington. A number of police were stationed on the Kentucky side of the suspension bridge, with a view of preventing colored men from going over from this side. The feeling of the masses of the colored men here is of mortification that the affair should have occurred.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 19, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., August 19, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGE S.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114[illegible]@114½.

AS THE returns come slowly in, the majority of Caldwell in North Carolina steadily increases. It will yet, in all probability, reach a point where even Democratic ingenuity will be baffled from cheating him out of his certificate of election.

THE ADDRESS issued by Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, is marked by sound sense, and vigor- our suggestions. We have always been thoroughly impressed with the importance of making political campaigns aggressive. In the long run the aggressive party wins. The Democracy started out with this idea, but they have already partially abandoned it, and are taking up the defensive. They may shortly be driven altogether to this. But the great need of the Republican party is thorough local organization. We urge our friends everywhere, if they have not attended to this, to do it at once. Form your clubs, and invite Democrats to join. They are doing it in large numbers in every part of the State, and are ready, hundreds of them, to accept the right kind of invitation. Organize, and extend cordial invitations to your Democratic neighbors to come with you. Many of them will do it.

THE statement has been frequently made by the Greeley papers and speakers that large numbers of regular soldiers are kept in the Southern States, ostensibly to preserve order, but in reality to contest elections and intimidate the people. An official statement has been prepared by the War Department, by which it appears that the whole number of troops in the twelve Southern States, excluding those in Texas on Indian duty, on the remote frontier, is but 3,159. In Virginia there is not one soldier at the present time; in North Carolina but 283; in South Carolina, 1,007; in Georgia, 260; in Alabama, 257; in Florida, 153; in Mississippi, 520; in Louisiana, 267; in Arkansas, 63; in Tennessee, 349; in Texas, none except those on the frontier. Total, 3,159. This statement shows that there is but one soldier stationed in the South to every 333 voters, and effectually disposes of the charges made that the Administration is keeping a large military force in the South to prevent people from expressing and acting their own sentiments.

THE Liberals and Democrats hope to-day to agree upon a ticket that can be supported by the two factions, but the probabilities are against a perfectly harmonious arrangement. The Democratic Convention, if reports indicate its probable drift, proposes to be a trifle exacting, and some of the proposed Liberal candidates are not disposed to submit to this. Gormly is overboard, owing, it is said, to his refusing to commit himself to the Greeley enterprise. We suspect, however, that it is really because Patterson has pushed his own claims with an energy so positive that he could not be withstood. Beckert is also understood to be 'twixt earth and heaven, because his refusal to subscribe to the Greeley pledge. He develops enough of manliness not to be drawn into another pledged arrangement. Dr. King is reported on the fence in regard to a Congressional nomination, and he is said to have declared that he prefers not to run at all, and will not accept anything short of a unanimous nomination. In view of the possibility of his not proving available at the last, a movement is on foot to bring out General Moorehead. On the other side of the river, Mr. Marshall seems to be the selected party for the Congressional contest, and despite his protestations to the contrary, it begins to be believed that he will run. If he does he will be placed in a curious position, as McJunkin is understood to have been a warm friend of Marshall's, and to have done him many favors, in return for cordial support. On the street, a somewhat jubilant feeling was apparent among Republicans, yesterday, the view being expressed that no matter who the coalition may put up, they will be thoroughly beaten at the polls. So mote it be.

ALTHOUGH Mr. STANLEY has been cordially greeted in England by the learned societies, yet there must be considerable scepticism as to his narrative, for the cable informs us that he left a banquet at Brighton on Friday, in high dudgeon, because expressions of incredulity were heard as to his ever having met Livingstone. The British Association, that annually draws together the learned men of Great Britain, was in session there at the time, and it is likely some of these gentlemen diverted to Mr. Stanley the chagrin felt against their own government for its inability to discover the explorer. The British Foreign Minister has published lengthy dispatches received from the Doctor through Mr. Stanley. They are very unlike the long letter published in the *Herald*, about which so much incredulity was expressed. Dr. Livingstone in his letter to Earl Granville says very sententiously of Stanley's opportune arrival: "The American flag at the head of the caravan told me the nationality of the stranger. It was H. M. Stanley, the travelling correspondent of the New York *Herald*, sent by the son of the editor, James Gordon Bennett, jr., at an expense of £4,000, to obtain correct information about me if living, and if dead to bring home my bones. The kindness was extreme, and made my whole frame thrill with excitement and gratitude." A passage of the same nature occurs in another dispatch, in which he renders thanks for the supplies placed at his disposal by Mr. Bennett, through his correspondent. These dispatches have been as fully and clearly identified as the Doctor's as possible in the absence of his own direct testimony that he wrote them. It is absurd therefore to doubt the Stanley narrative, or withhold from Mr. Bennett the great credit and honor to which he is entitled.

SECESSION NOT DEAD.

[illegible]ations in favor of the [illegible]ion when the Union [illegible]re fighting a bitter [illegible]ionists against the [illegible]ciple, in the winter [illegible] is discounted by his adherents on the ground that everybody was at sea at that time, and that those who afterwards proved themselves most devoted Unionists were unable to agree on a common ground until Sumter was fired on, and the war commenced by the South. In a measure this is correct, but the smoke of battle soon united the North in opposition to secession. Yet Mr. Greeley must be excepted. He not only never retracted the opinions he advanced prior to the firing on Sumter, but affirmed them at a still later period, and is undoubtedly of the same mind now. It is not to be forgotten that he wrote an extended history of the Rebellion, a work in two octavo volumes, entitled "The American Conflict." In this book he uses the following language (Vol. I., p. 355):

"Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious, and if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it does now come party has a right to do what another has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify and defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter, and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep them in it. We hope never to live in a republic where one section is pinned to another by bayonets."

This was set down calmly and deliberately, in a book designed for the instruction and guidance of future generations of Americans. It is no hasty editorial, written on the spur of the moment, but the well weighed utterance of a man who aspires to be known as a political philosopher.

If Jefferson Davis should send forth a declaration of this character, it would have little influence now or hereafter, because it would be merely the platform of his own "lost cause." But with Mr. Greeley it is different. As a great journalist, a leader of opinion at the North, and a formidable candidate for the Presidency, who will have the support of millions of voters, his influence is immeasurably beyond that of the ex-Confederate chief, whose opinion on the abstract right of secession Mr. Greeley so clearly shares.

It is a pertinent question whether Mr. Greeley as President would act up to these principles, embodying the right of secession, that he promulgated in the *Tribune* in 1861, and later still in his "American Conflict." In Lincoln's place, Mr. Greeley would have insisted on letting the cotton States go in peace. He says so himself. The cotton States are pretty well cured of the heresy, but not so Mr. Greeley. He still clings to it. His election will be an endorsement of it, and if any "wayward sisters" develop themselves during his administration we know what will be his course. He don't believe in a Union pinned together by bayonets; but it so happens bayonets are only used in this country to enforce on the unwilling obedience to the law.

THE LIBERAL DEFENCE.

We have no purpose to abuse Mr. Marshall. This is a free country, and every person has a perfect right to select his political associates. Were he to fully identify himself, in all respects with the Democratic party, we should not feel that this furnished occasion for abuse. His public utterances, however, are fairly open to criticism, and we are nowise hesitant in referring to them. We take his speech on Saturday evening to fairly represent his opinions on the questions of the day. As the canvass progresses, and he becomes inflamed, he may utter more radical views than those advanced on Saturday evening. But we take what he then said to fairly re present his honest convictions. What was the gist of this speech? Simply that both Grant and Greeley are honest men; that the abolition of slavery was not a party, but a war measure; that Grant had fought well, and had been well rewarded, and that the private soldier deserves to be considered as having been just as loyal and devoted during the rebellion as Grant was. We submit, that with a single exception, this is good Republican doctrine. If Greeley is in affinity with Tammany, or has made such a bargain with the Democratic leaders as is affirmed by the Binghampton *Republican*, and not denied, except as to one minor feature, he is not, politically, an honest man. All this aside,—and we join with him that General Grant is honest and that he fought bravely and well through the war; we join in giving praise to the private soldiers,—they were pure and patriotic, and the Republican party always has, and we hope, always will, be kind and generous toward them. We have faith in it, in this respect, while we have little faith in the Democratic party. But all could not be Generals, and certainly no one developed who did as successfully and well as did Grant. He started with no more prestige than did any other and gained preferment, not by intriguing, but by hard, steady, successful service. If Mr. Marshall can see in all this a reason why he should vote against him, his logic is of a very peculiar sort.

His remarks on the State ticket are more out of joint than any others. He proposes to vote for Buckalew as against Hartranft, for the reasons,—that Buckalew is the abler and more honest man, as he alleges. We deny the correctness of these allegations. We hold it to be a supreme test of ability that a man does well what he is required to do. Has Hartranft fallen below the standard as a soldier, or in the administration of one of the most important civil offices in the State? He has passed during his term of office, on over $35,000,000 of claims, and his decisions have been invariably affirmed. These decisions embrace fine points in law and equity; and yet the Auditor General has had the wisdom and discrimination to adjust them rightly and to general acceptance. He is unaccused, except in a single particular, and this admittedly was a private loan, which palpably did not prevent his vigorous prosecution of the very person who had befriended him, as soon as he was aware that the State had claims against him. A man who sacrifices the privileges of friendship to his duty as an officer of the State is evidently an honest man. On the other side, Mr. Buckalew, while in the Senate of the United States, has been proven to have been in open and indisguised collusion with rebels and traitors. This was not merely dishonest but involved the crime of perjury. He corresponded with the heads of departments in the rebel government,—yet by his oath of office was pledged to allegiance to the constitution of the United States. Two years ago, in the Dechert contested election case, he advocated one principle of law, in Dechert's interest,—and last winter, he advocated a precisely opposite principle in McClure's interest. Is this honest?

Mr. Marshall pretends to be the friend of the private soldier. Does he imagine that it is a good evidence of friendship to them to encourage the election of a person who helped on the rebel cause during the war? The private soldiers found suffering, and hardship, wounds and death, with every month the war was prolonged. There are thousands of homes, which to-day would be graced with the presence of those who served their country in the war, had hostilities been lessened a month or a year, but which are desolate because of the untimely death of patriot loved ones. Who is responsible for the prolongation of the war? We answer that the evidence is absolutely clear that rebel sympathizers north bear this responsibility. They encouraged the drooping hearts of rebel leaders south, by resisting drafts, by the agitation of peace doctrines, by assurances of political aid, and by fomenting insurrection. And the evidence is equally clear that prominent among those engaged in this, was Charles R. Buckalew. Did he not, while a Senator in Congress hold the Fishing Creek camp meeting, for the specific purpose of encouraging resistance to the draft? Was he not in correspondence with the rebel authorities, and in communication with the city-burning commissioners? It is a cruel mockery to talk sympathetically to private soldiers, and ask them to vote for the man who aided, by his influence, in slaying their companions.

Mr Marshall is evidently out of place. We do not attach importance to his speech, except as indicating how weak the reasons are which bind him to the Democracy. His natural sympathies are of the nobler sort. His misguided and perverted views are deplorably weak. He drags in the issues of the war, talks of private soldiers sympathetically, and asks them to vote for an unrepentant copperhead. Could greater insult be offered them?

THE VIRGINIA WATER LINE.

A Canal Connecting the James River and the Ohio.

The *Atlantic* for September has a paper on "Inter-State Transportation," from a western point of view, by Mr. Charles Seymour, which will naturally attract attention from the vital importance of the subject. The following remarks on the water line through Virginia (a subject to which Mr. Parton tells us Mr. Jefferson's mind was directed equally with Washington's) are worth considering:

"By an expenditure of $40,000,000—or about the cost of the Erie Canal, which has received tribute, chiefly on western commerce, in tolls amounting to over $75,000,000—we might have the completion of the great continuous Central Line of water communication, of an annual freighting capacity of 7,000,000 tons between the Ohio River and Chesapeake Bay or Hampton Roads by way of the Kanawha and James rivers and canal, according to the programme of its projectors and early friends. Among these were General Washington, then ex-President; Mr. Madison, afterwards President; Mr. Tyler, father of President John Tyler; Benjamin Harrison, father of President William H. Harrison; Edmund Randolph, formerly a member of President Washington's Cabinet, and other distinguished citizens of Virginia.

"The Virginia water line of communication, on which $10,000,000 have already been expended, has the hearty approval of such trustworthy civil and hydraulic engineers as Captain McNeil, of the United States Topographical Engineers, Messrs. Edward Lorraine, Benjamin H. Latrobe, Benjamin Wright, Edward H. Gill, Chas. B. Fisk and Judge Wright, all of whom concur in the feasibility of the line as projected, for the transit of the boats of 280 tons capacity. This line extends from the capes of Virginia to the Ohio river, a distance of 636 miles, and consists of the James river from its mouth to the head of navigation, at the city of Richmond, a distance of 151 miles; and by the James river and Kanawha improvement of 485 miles, of which about 277 miles will be canal and 208 miles river navigation. This should be a government work; for its benefits would be of national dimensions. It is a line of water communication that would be available for nearly the entire year.

"It would emancipate the commerce of one-half of the states of the Union from burdens that render the industry of twenty millions of people measurably unproductive. It would regulate the railway freight tariffs between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. It would increase the value of the lands of the western states ten times its cost. It would advance the value of western products annually to an extent nearly or quite equal to the entire cost of the improvement. It would diffuse the commercial facilities of the nation among millions of people who have long been deprived of needed means of communication, and would also strengthen the immigrations of country that have been neglected because they were inaccessible to markets."

The writer also maintains that the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers, by an expenditure of less than $10,000,000, can be made available during two-thirds of the year, for safe navigation, between New Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, with steamers of 2,000 tons capacity, and with steamers of 1,000 tons capacity between the Mississippi and Fort Benton. The Tennessee river might also be made available for boats of one thousand tons capacity under this appropriation.

THE JESUITS.

Law and Instructions of the German Government in Regard to Their Expulsion.

[From the Reitchs Anzeiger.]

LAW RELATING TO THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

We, William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., in the name of the German Empire, and with the assent of the Federal Council and Parliament, do order:

First—The Order of the Society of Jesus, also the orders and monastic congregations affiliated with the said Society, are hereby excluded from the territory of the German Empire.

The creation of further establishments is interdicted. The establishments in actual existence shall be suppressed within a period to be fixed by the Federal Council, which time shall not exceed six months.

Second—The members of the Order of the Society of Jesus, or of the orders and congregations affiliated therewith, shall, if they are foreigners, be expelled from the territory of the Confederation; if they are natives, they shall be removed to certain districts, or in certain localities, to which, under the interdict, they shall be assigned.

Third—The Federal Council will take the necessary measures to insure the execution of this law.

In faith of which we have signed our hand and affixed the imperial seal.

Prince Bismarck. WILHELM.

Done at Ems, July 4, 1872.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE ORDER OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

In virtue of paragraph 3 of the law of the 4th of this month, concerning the Order of the Society of Jesus, the Federal Council has decided:

1. That the Order of the Society of Jesus, being excluded from the German Empire, the exercise of all the functions of their ministry, particularly in churches and schools, as well as the holding of missions, is interdicted to members of that order.

2. That the establishment of the Order of the Society of Jesus shall be suppressed at the latest within six months from the promulgation of this law.

3. That the measures to be taken in each special case in the execution of this law shall be entrusted to the police of the country.

For the Chancellor of the Empire.
DELBRUCK.

BERLIN, July 5, 1872.

THE SNOW LINE.

The Climate of the Rocky Mountains and the Alps.

In the Alps, two thousand feet lower than where we sit quietly sipping our coffee, with the thermometer 55 degrees Fah., we should be in a region of perpetual snow. Mount Shasta, in the Sierra Nevada, although no higher than Gray's Peak, is clad with snow and ice a mile below its summit. Mount Washington, six thousand feet below our camp to-night, is often visited by snow storms in mid-summer. In Switzerland, but a little farther north than this, the vine disappears at an elevation of eighteen hundred and fifty feet, and only on the sunny slopes of Valois can it live two thousand feet above the sea. Near the foot-hills in Colorado, at a height of over five thousand feet, grapes are grown with comparative ease. At an elevation of about six thousand feet the highland zone of the Alps begins, the upper limit of trees; here, however, go higher, nor are chalets to be found beyond that line. Here in the Rocky Mountains, five thousand feet higher than that, we find large forest trees. In Georgetown, 8,450 feet above the sea, snow in summer would seem as strange as as on the sunny pavements of New York.

Gray's Peak, the topmost pinnacle of the Sierra Madre, does not reach the line of eternal snows; and it is only within a thousand feet of its summit that snow lingers late in summer, and then only in deep ravines into which the sunshine rarely penetrates.

What is the cause of this paradoxical climate?

On the summits of several mountains which we visited in this range we found the trees, especially the stunted nut-pines, inclining in one general direction and bare of branches on the opposite side, or having them twisted round toward the leaning direction of the trees. Our guide explained the phenomenon as due to the persistence of the wind in one direction; and as the trees lean toward the north, it is evident that the prevailing winds are southerly. Coming thus for long distances over the dry and heated plains of Colorado and New Mexico, the wind is warm and dry; and to this cause probably the moderate climate of this region, and the absence of snow, are to be attributed.—*Scribner's for September.*

THE Paris journals are each, according to their party proclivities, claiming the credit of having been instrumental in effecting the French loan. Boldly the Radicals claim the success of the loan as a grand victory for them. The Conservatives say: "Despite the combined efforts of the Republicans to injure the nation, the loan is a success." The Republicans say: "The loan is a grand success, despite all the efforts of the Monarchists to prevent it and injure the credit of the Republic." And then the Bonapartists are in turn attacked, when it is notorious that all parties, anxious to get the Prussians out of the country, did everything in their power to bring the loan to a speedy consummation.

GENERAL NEWS.

SOME idea of the immense sums expended in this country on French luxuries, knick-knacks may be gained from the fact that during the past eight years the transactions between the two countries foot up nearly $220,000,000, or about $27,500,000 a year.

UP TO the present time the Dunkard Church has opposed a paid ministry. It has just made a new departure, however, and called pastors at stated salaries. This is an important movement and will inaugurate a new era in the history of the denomination.

A RECENT accident occurred on the North Missouri Pacific Railway caused the locomotive to be turned completely over. The fireman was thrown under the ruins, confined in a small space, and was completely boiled to death by the escaping steam and water from the boiler.

FIELDING DILLON, of Morgan county, Kentucky, had occasion to investigate his wife's deportment toward Bill Elliott, and found that it was entirely too free. As it is customary to shoot somebody in such cases, Mr. Dillon shot himself and died. Bill Elliott approves of Mr. Dillon's conduct.

THAT iron manufacture has received a vigorous impetus from the ruling high prices may be gathered from the statement that manufacturers of blast furnace machinery everywhere are driven to their utmost capacity, and more work is ordered from the different shops for general distribution than can be turned out in twelve months.

THE season for jail-breaking seems to have fully set in. The most remarkable escape of the summer is that of thirty boys who have gotten away from the State Reform School in Westboro', Massachusetts. The fact has a direct personal bearing upon the characters of the boys and their keepers. They must be bright boys or stupid men, in an institution so ill-guarded and well escaped.

THE chief exporter of the California fruit to the East lost $10,000 the first year he went into business. Last year he cleared $25,000, and this year expects to clear double that amount. The most profitable shipment of fruit made last year was to Liverpool—6,000 miles by steamer and rail. After paying all commission and freight the fruit yielded a net profit larger than the value in Sacramento.

THE New York *Evangelist* compiles from the minutes of reports to the Presbyterian General Assembly an array of statistics of its denomination in the United States, from which it appears that its number of churches is 3,730; ministers, 4,441; communicants, 468,164, and Sunday School members, 485,762, and their contributions during the year amount to $10,086,526, being an increase of $1,003,117 on those of the previous year.

IN consequence of the continuous demand of the English farm laborers for more pay, the government in the shire of Oxford has ordered that their work be done by those guardians of the nation's peace, the soldiers. Thus the crops, which otherwise would be completely ruined, will be saved, and those men whose business it is to sow and reap death are harvesting the grain, while the farm laborers are amazed and disconcerted.

THE New York *Bulletins* estimate that the cotton crop of 1872 will be larger than that of any previous year. In 1871 the whole suppy of the world was 5,885,000 bales, and it is estimated that the figures will reach 6,550,000 in 1872. The crop in this country in 1870 was 3,687,000 bales, according to the United States census returns, and this year it is estimated at more than 4,000,000. The wonder is that, with the prospect ahead, both raw cotton and cotton goods should rule so high as they do at present.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science begins this year's meetings to-day at Dubuque, Iowa. It was at first intended to meet in San Francisco, if found practicable by the committee in charge of selecting the place of meeting; but such urgent invitations were received from Dubuque that the latter place was chosen. By the hospitality of the citizens, all the members will be privately entertained, and arrangements have been made for free excursions to different places of scientific interest.

THE half price system of European Theatres, it is argued by the New York journals, might profitably be introduced into the large cities of this country. By this system, after a certain period of a theatrical performance, the rates of admission are reduced. It is contended that many persons who are detained by other engagements in the early part of the evening would willingly drop in for the concluding acts of a play or opera at half rates, while they would be unwilling to pay full prices for only a partial enjoyment of the piece.

THE London *Athenæum* says the total production of coal in Germany in 1870 was 63,000,000 tons, and 107,682 workmen were employed in getting it out. Of iron ore and iron stone, Germany produced 2,660,000; zinc ore, 363,000 tons; lead ore, 98,850 tons; manganese ore, 11,200 tons; iron pyrites, 53,000 tons; phosphorite, 25,000 tons; rock salt, 2,000,000 tons. The production was raised at 2,432 works, by 181,770 workmen. In Russia no fuel but coal is permitted to be burned on the railways. The object is to save the forests from complete destruction.

DISRAELI'S WIFE.

Her Popularity in London—Mr. Disraeli's Conjugal Devotion.

A London letter to the New York *Mail* says:

"It is a genuine sign of Mr. Disraeli's popularity that the whole town was glad to read the contradiction of Lady Beaconsfield's alarming illness. But if her ladyship has not been exactly ill, she has nevertheless sustained a severe shock. Very recently, when on a visit to a friend, she felt a weakness in her arm, and on examining the sensitive part it was found that a vein had burst, and that some loss of blood had already ensued. This was all, but the incident was of a nature to justify apprehension, and to account for the sinister rumors which speedily got into circulation, especially when it is remembered that her ladyship is upward of eighty years of age, and therefore fifteen or sixteen years older than her husband. Mr. Disraeli's conjugal devotion is so well known that little need be said on that subject. A lady once congratulated him upon his great affection for his wife. His answer was as true as it was delicately expressed: 'I ought to be fond of her, for I owe everything to her.' Under any circumstances he is a man who would have made his mark both as a politician and as an author, but without his wife's fortune he might still have been struggling for a place in the second official rank of the Conservative party. If all that his detractors say of him be true, he yet has personal qualities which render him far more attractive than many men of more saintly renown. Very good men are sometimes very cruel or very canting, but Mr. Disraeli is not a charlatan of this order."

THAT pestiferous insect, the mosquito, is in season, and is making the nights terrible. A correspondent of the *Scientific American* punishes it with the following simple remedy against the pest: "The process for destroying mosquitoes may be condensed into a few words. The strongest crystalized carbolic acid should be placed in a bottle and covered with the same quantity of strong red cod liver oil; shake the bottle thoroughly until a whitish-colored foam arises; if such a foam does not arise, however, a small quantity of powdered lime should be added, with a little water. Pour the mixture into a dish or other convenient article, and place directly under the open window, as it is from that quarter the mosquito enters. In my humble opinion the effect should be explained in this manner. The moment the mosquito enters it loses the scent of blood; for, as the combined odor of the oil and acid is much more powerful than that of blood, it follows as a consequence that the mosquito becomes suddenly perplexed. The consequence is that after scrambling and skirmishing about in the dark the mosquito is led as it were instinctively into the mixture, where it is drowned to death in the oil or burned to death by the acid. Formerly I was accustomed to smear my face, arms and breast with the strong oil alone, but I frequently arose in the morning smelling so terribly that, though it protected me from mosquito bite, I was happy to lay it aside. I have slaughtered more mosquitos with the article explained above than ever I could have done with my fists or any other dangerous weapons."

THE August *Galaxy* publishes some interesting statistics concerning the foreign travel from the port of New York during the present season. There are eleven lines of passenger steamers plying between that and the European ports, two of which, one running to England and the other to Germany, carry for the most part only steerage passengers. Of the steamship lines seven are English, three German and one French, employing in all one hundred and ten steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly three hundred thousand tons. The total number of passengers leaving New York by these steamers from the first of April till the first of July was 18,308. The fares charged for the passage range from $65 currency to $130 gold, and it is estimated that $170 in currency would be a fair average sum for the round trip. This would make the total amount of money paid out thus far this season by persons going to Europe from New York, $3,066,460.

PERSONAL.

Candidates for Governor in Maine are prominent Universalists.

THE Duke of Saxe, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, is a passenger on the steamer North American, en route for New York.

THE Crown Princess Victoria, of Prussia, has offered a prize of $8,000 for the best essay on advancing the material prosperity of working-women.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN (Mrs. Sykes), after putting "Satan behind her," has written a play called "A Business Woman," which is to be brought out the coming season at the Union Square Theatre.

THE original "Bennie Havens" is not a myth, as many people imagine, but lives at West Point, hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-two. He is regarded there as "one of the objects of interest."

MR. BARNUM is eminently affable, but yesterday gave a flat refusal to the lady who attacked him with a pencil and a palm-leaf fan, and asked him for his autograffe.—*Missouri Democrat.*

OUR Society deems it necessary to point out the inaccuracy of a traveling item to the effect that Miss Ida Greeley is about to marry Mr. William Hempstead, purser on one of the Havana steamers.

A CONNECTICUT woman was prevented from attending the funeral of her sister by the non-arrival on time of a lace handkerchief from New York. The brutality of the express company is severely commented on by the neighbors.

DICKENS received over ten thousand pounds for "Little Dorritt." But Douglas Jerrold received only ten pounds. for "Black-eyed Susan," the most popular drama ever produced on the English stage, and died leaving his family without a sixpence.

DR. LIVINGSTONE started from England on the expedition in which he is still engaged in April, 1865. He left the Island of Zanzibar for the main coast of Africa in March, 1866, and having organized his little party, started for the interior on the 7th of April following.

THERE still lives in England a clergyman named Cheese, who, more than forty years ago, had as pupils two young men named Tate and Manning. The former is now primate of the Church of England; the latter is the famous Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

THE following undesignedly whimsical conclusion of an oration in Paris over the grave of a republican was made by a brother Red: "Citizen X—— was a true republican, which character he never falsified one instant of his life. He died as he lived—he succumbed from indigestion."

NATHANIEL ROTHSCHILD, the eldest son of Baron James de Rothschild, is at work upon a history of his family from its rise in 1806 to the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon III. It will contain a number of unpublished letters from Napoleon I. and other eminent men during the last sixty years.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL, replying to an address from the Municipal Council of Turin, said he had to complain bitterly of the blind hostility, and of the incivility exercised against him at Rome by men who are enemies of the actual order of things, and to whom the Government has always shown the greatest regard.

GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON and wife, of New York, have been on a visit to the ex-Empress at Chiselhurst. Eugenie and Mrs. Wilson are both grand-daughters of two Scotch kinsmen—Kirkpatricks of Dumfries-shire. One was a British Consul in Spain, and the other, the American Kirkpatrick, was Chief Justice of New Jersey for nearly twenty-five years.

THE fashionable world of London, which was surprised a few days ago by the information that "Mr. Cosman," who in 1869-71 performed as a pantomimist at various theatres, is no other than Viscount Hinton, heir to Earl Poulett, are now surprised anew by the fact that Miss Smythe, comic singer and ballet-dancer, who still follows that vocal and nimble calling, is Viscountess Hinton, she having married the noble "Cosman" in 1869, and, what is more, having given a son and heir to the house of Poulett in 1870.

THE London *Echo* has the following about an actress well-known in this city: Miss Edith Challis, a well-known actress in London and New York, while traveling some months since, was very attentive to an old lady, who fell ill on the journey and subsequently died. Last week Miss Challis was greatly astonished at receiving a letter from her executors, to the effect that the kindness shown to the old lady had resulted in her being remembered in her will to the extent of a clear two thousand a year for life. In consequence of this she has retired from the stage.—*New York Mail.*

Sterility and Depletion.

Regarding this subject, Mr. Howorth remarks:

The gardener who desires his plants to blossom and bear fruit takes care that they shall avoid a vigorous growth. He knows that this will inevitably make them sterile; that either his trees will only bear distorted flowers that fail to produce seed, or that they will bear no blossoms at all. In order to produce flowers and fruit he checks the growth and vigor of the plant by pruning its roots or branches, depriving it of food, and, if he have a stubborn pear or peach tree which has long refused to bear fruit, he adopts the hazardous but often most successful plan of ringing its bark.

Turning to the animal kingdom, the rule is no less true. "Eat hens won't lay," is an old fragment of philosophy. The breeder of sheep, pigs, and cattle knows very well that if his ewes and sows and cows are not kept lean, they will not breed; and as a startling example it is stated that to induce Alderney cows, which are bad breeders, to be fertile, they are actually bled, and so sufficiently reduced in condition.

In like manner generous diet and good living produce their effect on human beings. In countries where flesh and strong food is the ordinary diet, the population is thin and the increase small; while where fish, vegetables, and weak food are used, the population is large and the increase rapid. Everywhere the rich, luxurious, well-fed classes are diminishing in numbers or are stationary; while the poor, badly fed, hard-working are very prolific. As with the plant, the animal, and the man, so it is with the nation. It was luxury and not the barbarians that sapped the power and wrought the destruction of the Roman Empire; and as plants, animals, and even human beings are stimulated by a course of depletion to increased fertility, so, according to the authorities, great wars have a similar effect on nations, and by their depleting action stimulate them to increased activity and renewed vigor.—*Scribner's for September.*

"ROAD AGENTS."

A Bold Robbery by Highwaymen in Nevada.

[From the Reese River Reveille, Aug. 3.]

The Battle Mountain stage was stopped and robbed last night about eleven o'clock on its up trip, at the forks of the road, three miles below "Vick's Station," about half-way between this city and Battle Mountain. Three robbers sprang suddenly up out of the sagebrush at the above described place and ordered Scott, the driver, to stop, and as the request was instituted at the butt-end of a shot-gun, Scott instantly complied and pulled up his team. The road agents, after unhitching the leaders, ordered the passengers to alight, and obliged them to stand in a row by the side of the road with their hands pointed toward the firmament while one of their number "went through" the party to the tune of about $1,000 in coin and watches. The treasure-box was broken open, but Mr. Crockett, the express agent here, is of the opinion that nothing of any consequence was found in it. The robbers then broke open and examined all the baggage on the stage, even broached a box of eggs in search of hidden treasure, without finding anything to repay them for their trouble. There were eight passengers on board the stage, two of whom were females. The ladies were exempted from the general search, and one of them, who was unwell, was allowed to retain her seat in the coach, while her fellow-passengers were being interviewed by the robbers on the outside. Mr. Rodabush, who was riding on the box with the driver, had a valuable gold watch and six-shooter taken from him; the pistol, which was the only one on the stage, was not loaded. Mr. Rodabush had $94 in gold in one of his pantaloon pockets, but having on a pair of overalls they failed to find it. Mr. Spencer, of the liquor house of Hotaling & Co., of San Francisco, was mulct to the tune of several hundred dollars and a valuable gold watch. A gentleman named Letcher contributed two hundred and fifty dollars to the general fund, and a boy who was coming from the States to seek his fortune in the silver mines, was relieved of a hundred and fifty dollars, but the benevolent road agents, in consideration of his youth and innocence, generously returned him a five dollar piece for breakfast money etc., on his arrival in Austin.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

INCONVENIENCE OF WEALTH.

How Wm. B. Astor has Converted his Dwelling Into a Stronghold.

In viewing William B. Astor's present residence in Lafayette Place, I am forcibly reminded either of an asylum or a jail. The occupant has long been troubled with the fear of robbery, which may not be far from a streak of lunacy. He probably carries but little money in his pocket, and I doubt if he has any jewelry; still less bonds, in his house. The "cracksmen" are not apt to rob such places, for they reason too correctly from men's habits. But Mr. Astor has converted his house into a place of defense, which, as I said, suggests to a stranger that it may be a jail or lunatic asylum. The basement windows are protected by heavy gratings. These, however, are common in first-class houses. The porch is of heavy freestone, and this is the only relief the plain brick front, whose breadth and height additionally suggest the idea of an asylum. The parlors on the first floor, as I am told, have sliding shutters of iron, and these can be closed at night and then be opened by day in such a manner as to be utterly concealed. The second-story windows have gratings; not of half length, as in the case with nurseries, but reaching from top to bottom. These will effectually defeat the entrance of any one who might climb a gutter or reach this height in any manner. The third story is unprotected, and in case a robber should descend in a balloon, an entrance could easily be effected. I make this suggestion, in order that the lunatic capitalist may at once adopt suitable precaution.—[*N. Y. Letter.*

ONE of the founders of practical co-operation, Monsieur Lecaire, has just died in Paris. He was a master-painter. In 1842, he made his workmen partners with himself. Each man was paid by the job. At the end of the year, a certain share of the profits was distributed among the employés, in sums proportional to the amounts earned during the year. Thus a man who earned 1,500 francs received from 100 to 185 besides. The scheme has been, for thirty years, productive of the happiest results for both master and men. The latter, while making much more money, have gained in physical and mental welfare. The former has been freed from half the anxieties common to business management.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
HENRY M. HOYT, Philadelphia;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LEVI MAURER, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Delaph;
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JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
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First Mortgage Bonds,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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SAVINGS BANK,

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JOHN P. SCOTT,	J. S. REYMER,
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JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

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jy29:1y28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

jy17:1y11

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

The money market opens this week well supplied with funds, and good short-time paper will be closely looked up. Those having money to lend seem to indulge a hope that rates of interest will advance before the close of the current year, and although they are anxious to keep their money at work, they do not want to invest it for a longer period than can be avoided lest it should be unavailable at a time when more could be made out of it. It is difficult to discover on what grounds these hopes are built, as all the signs of the time, financially speaking, point to continued low rates as the rule. A brisk fall and winter trade may, and doubtless will, create a demand for money, but it is not likely to be great enough to make any material alteration in rates.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company last week consummated the purchase of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, by which another and long link is added to the chain of iron highways by which that perseverING and energetic *Pittsburgh* Company is binding Northwestern Pennsylvania and Western New York to the Iron City. The price paid for the O. C. & A. R. R. is not generally known yet, but the price demanded a few days since was eight millions of dollars. The value of this road to Pittsburgh can scarcely be overestimated, extending from a point some distance east of Oil city, and passing through that place and through the heart of a thickly populated oil producing territory to carry within a few miles of Erie, to which city it will doubtless soon be extended, will assuredly under the management of the A. V. R. R. board, add largely to the wealth and influence of this city.

The real estate market continues fair, in local securities there is nothing new to report.

The money markets east and west are reported in a very favorable condition.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday
Bonds—1881	118
5-20—1862	116⅝
" 1864	116
" 1865	116⅜
" 1865 new	115⅝
" 1867	115⅞
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	113¾
Gold	114¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅜
Erie	48¾
Harlem	116¼
Fort Wayne	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾
Rock Island	110⅝
Chicago & N. W.	73⅝
Do. Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	54¾
Do. Preferred	75
Wabash	35¾
Union Pacific	35⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅝
Pacific Mail	73⅝
West Union Telegraph	73
Adams Express	97
U. S. Express	82½
Wells, Fargo & Co	86½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88⅝
Reading R. R	97⅝
Camden & Amboy	125¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	37½
Central Transportation	48½
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	46
Pittsburgh City 7's	94½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	26⅜

NEW YORK, August 19, 1872.

Money easy at 2@3. Gold has been excited during the day, opening at 115, falling to 114¾, rallying to 114⅝, and closing at 114⅞@114¾. It is believed the large sales were made by those lately holding for a rise. Loans were made at 1@2 for carrying. Clearances $34,000,000. Treasury disbursements $61,000. Exchange stiffer, closing at 108¾@108⅞ for sixty days and 109¾@ 109⅝ for short sight. Governments declined on second call ⅛@¼ per cent., in sympathy with the gold market, but closed steady. State bonds dull, but quite steady. Stocks active and stronger. The bears attacked Pacific Mail this morning, hoping to break the market, but after a decline of ⅝ the stock rallied, and in the face of the attack advanced about 2 per cent., the balance of the market sympathizing. Panama has been very strong. Erie advanced one per cent, but fell off at the close. After the stocks mentioned above, the largest dealings were in Western Union, Northwestern common, and Lake Shore. The market was dull after the second call, and closed quiet and strong. There was a story on the street to-day that some prominent bears had become bulls.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¾; do new, 73¾; South Carolina July, 27½; do April, 25; Missouri 6's, 93¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of '81, coupons 118; 5-20's '62, 116@116⅛; do '64 116; do '65, 116⅛; do '65 new, 115@115⅛; do '67, 115¾; do '68, coupons, 115⅝; 10-40's do 113@113⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells Fargo do, 86½; American Merchants' Union do, 72½; United States do, 82¼; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 97⅝; Erie, 46¾; Harlem, 116¼; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern and Chicago, 73¾; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 110⅝; St. Paul, 54¼; do preferred, 75; Toledo and Wabash, 35⅜; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Chicago and Alton, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 43⅝.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash firm and tending upward; common, 4¾ cts; refined, 6@6¼; Nitrale, 5; Pearls, 11@11¼; Pots 10, Arsenic, 3¾@4; Spar, 2½@3.

BUTTER.—Continues to come in freely, and the market is considerably overstocked, particularly with the common and medium grades; we continue to quote at 16 to 14 for common to fair, and 15 to 17 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN.—Continues quiet but prices are without quotable change; 4¼ to 7 cts, according to quality.

BEANS.—$2,75@3,25 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Is reported steady with a fair jobbing trade, at 10½ to 11 for prime Dairy; 11½ @12 for Factory, and 12¼@13 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL.—Is dull and lower, in sympathy with crude; we now quote at 19 cts by the car load, and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

EGGS.—Fresh receipts in fair demand, and may be quoted steady at 16@17. Old stock very dull, and there is a good deal of it.

FLOUR.—The market is fairly active and firm, but there is no quotable change in prices; $4 to $8,50 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8,50 for new red winter and $8,75 to $9 for old. Rye Flour, $5,50.

FRUIT.—Apples continue very dull and prices are lower; $1,50 to $1,59 per bbl. Peaches, $1,50@2 per box. Plums, $2,50 to $4 per bushel. The market is overstocked with every thing in this line.

GRAIN.—Wheat is coming in freely, and the mills here are pretty well supplied; however, there is still some enquiry from country mills hence prices are maintained, $1,60 to $1,56 for fair to prime new red, amber $1,70. No old stock offering and none here except that owned by the mills. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; we are quoted sales of new at 35, and old at @42. Shelled Corn is unchanged at 59@61, free in elevator. Sales of 800 bushels of ear corn at 58. Rye is nominal at 80. Barley 75 to 80 for western.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues dull and the market presents nothing really new or important. Sugars are reported firm but there is no change in prices. Coffee is dull and we are reliably informed that importers and other large holders, east, are anxious to realize, of course they report the market firm but at the same time they are very anxious to sell; the inference, therefore, is plain.

SUGARS.—Granulated 13¼; Crushed 13¼; Powdered 13½; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11⅝; Extra C. 11⅜; Circle C, 11¼; Chesapeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C. Yellow, 9¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE.—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY.—Is in fair demand and baled may be quoted at $30 to $33 per ton.

POTATOES.—In good supply dull and lower; we now quote at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Under the influence of increased receipts the market is weak and lower; we now quote at $3 per bbl.

SEEDS.—Timothy seed is quoted at $3,35 to $3,65, and Flax seed at $1,75@1,80. No movement in Clover seed.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

POULTRY.—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, by the coop according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar; cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 13¾c. Rib Sides, 10; Clear Ribsides, 10½; Clear Sides, 11 c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Dried Beef, 16c; Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15,50.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

G. Dillon,	Bellaire	1	car
J. R. Hunt,	"	1	"
H. Bishop,	"	1	"
J. McCreery,	"	1	"
J. Miller,	"	1	"
J. E. McClellan,	"	1	"
W. Thompson,	"	1	"
D. Long,	"	1	"
P. Dillon,	"	2	"
R. Frater,	Bridgeport	1	"
Needy Bros,	Mansfield	3	"
Greenwald & K,	Crestline	3	"
Marks Bros,	Chicago	2	"
M. Varner,	"	1	"
S. Krause,	"	1	"
P. M. Snyder,	Orrville	1	"
G. Reightmire,	Louconville	1	"
Thos. Boggs,	Mansfield	1	"
W. C. Malholm,	"	1	"
Gray & Grove,	"	1	"
George McKee,	"	1	"
Sadler, H & Co.	Indianapolis	2	"
S. P. Woods,	"	1	"
B. B. Jordon,	"	2	"
Holmes, L & Co.,	Warsaw	1	"
John Lennox,	Lakeville	1	"
Selgle & Co,	Crestline	1	"
Total		34	"

CATTLE.

The supply to-day although some 200 short of last Monday, was nevertheless liberal, footing up 44 cars, or about 800 head; the quality was again common, the large proportion of the offerings consisting of the common and inferior grades, while of good butcher cattle, the supply was scarcely equal to the demand. Drovers all proved in in reporting a very hard market for all but the choice kind already referred to, and at noon to-day there were quite a number left over unsold; like last Monday, scallawag cattle were in abundance and holders as a rule, were obliged to accept whatever buyers were willing to pay, as there was no inducement to hold over and they were all, in consequence, anxious to close out. The farther east this kind of stock goes, the worse it is for the owner, as expenses pile up rapidly, in the way of freight, feed bills etc., etc., and then the eastern markets are just as bad if not worse than our own; holders generally are beginning to realize this fact and hence, they are not so quick about shipping east as formerly.

Prime to extra butchers cattle sold readily at full prices, say 6¼ to 7 cts, and the supply was scarcely equal to the demand—there were some few fancy sold at 7¼ to 7⅝; medium to good may be quoted at 5½ to 6 cts.; and common to fair at 4¼ cts. Bulls, 2 to 3 cts.; and old cows and stags, 3½ to 4, and the supply of this latter kind was large and considerably in excess of the demand.

We would advise our country friends not to come here with common stock just now; however now is your time to run in your good cattle; the former are hard to sell at any price, while the latter sell readily at full prices.

Sadler, Bevens & Co; wholesaled one car Missouri Steers at $5,35; retailed two loads of Ohio shippers at 3¾ to 5½; two loads of Cherokees left over.

Carr & McAllister sold 75 head of mixed Ohio and Indiana at 4 to 6¾.

S Lowenstine sold 15 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¼ to 5¼.

S Trauman reports 34 of mixed western stock at 3¾ to 6¼.

W Moonshine sold 24 head of Washington Co, stock at 5¼ to 6¾.

James Hanlin sold 28 head of fair to good Washington Co. stock at 4¼ to 5¼.

Orr, Williams & Co. 4 loads of common to fair Ohio stock at 4¾ to 6.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report 31 from Green Co., 19 from Indiana, at from 4¼ to 6¾.

S Marks Bro. 2 loads from Chicago, and one from Ohio at 5 to 6¾.

Fred. Hector sold one car of common Ohio steers at 4 to 4¾.

Filnner & Sheltmantle sold 11 Buttler Co. stock at 4¼@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn reports 69 head of Ohio steers at 4¾ cts to $7,31; sold 7 to Geo. Beltsetine at 7,31—very fine—best in market.

Keefer & Beyer sold 20 good Missouri steers at 5 to 6¾.

E. Katz, 37 head of mixed stock at 4 to 7 cts.

Peter Hartman sold 35 good to prime Green Co., stock at 5 to 6,30.

M. Krause sold 37 from Ohio, 16 from Chicago, at 4¾ to 7¾—7 Slayline at 7¾.

I. Rothchilds & Co., two cars of mixed stock at 4 to 6 cts.

Zeigler & Lobman report three cars of Ohio at 4 to 6¾.

J. Needy reports three loads mixed Ohio stock at 3¾ to 7.

Harlewood & Blackstock sold 42 commission cattle from Ohio at 3¾ to 5¾.

M. Garner sold 17 prime to extra from Chicago, at 5¾ to 7; 44 from Green Co., at 4 to 5¾; 15 from Washington Co., at 4¼ to 5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was again a very full supply on sale today—about 2,200 head—and the market was generally reported hard, although, as compared with last Monday, there was not much change in prices; possibly the common and inferior grades may have ruled lower. At noon there were quite a number, mostly tail ends, left over unsold, the most of which would be drove out and put on grass until next week; dealers generally were anxious to close out there lambs, because they can't stand so much driving, and besides it is expensive, particularly for those dealers who came from a distance. Sheep were in rather better supply than last week, but prices were about the same, $3 to $4 per head for common to fair, and $5 to $6 for prime to extra. Lambs, $2 to $4 per head, as to quality and size.

Nicholson Fullen sold 50 sheep at $4 to $5 per; 75 lambs at an average of $3,25.

J. W. Unger reports 200 mixed Ohio sheep $2,50 to $4.

Jas. Gallagher, of Armstrong Co., reports 70 sold at $3,25 for lambs, and sheep at $4,25.

Smith Watson & Co. sold 35 sheep at $4; bought 42 at 6¾ cts.

Hunter & Reiher sold 28 sheep at $3,25@3 and 40 lambs.

John F. Nueley sold 160 of good to prime lambs at $3 to $4; 12 sheep at 3½ to 5 cts per lb.

Neeley & Fairley report 250 sold sheep at $3½ to 4¼; lambs at $3½ to $3.

Jas Shaw sold 26 sheep and lambs at an average of $2,85.

Stookey & Stouffer sold 75 good Butler Co. lambs at $2,50@$3,50; 50 sheep at $3,50@4,75.

Filnner & Sheltmantle sold 160 Butler Co. lambs at $2,50@$3,50; 50 sheep at $3,50@4,75.

I. C. McKeene, of Butler reports 120; sold lambs at an average of $2,75; and sheep at an average of $4.

Keefer, Ackerman & Eckert report 465 in all from Washington and Butler counties; sold lambs at $1,50 to $3,75; sheep at $1,50 to $5.

A. A. Vandever, 150; sold sheep at $3½ to $4; lambs at $2 to $4.

J. A. McMarland sold 60 lambs at $3¾.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 19.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red winter $1,60; No. 2 do $1,40. Corn dull; 40@50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 36c for old; 32c for new. Petroleum unchanged; 30c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 19, 1872.

Crude is quiet at a slight advance.—$3,05 to $3,10. Refined steadily advancing, but little doing in spot and no future selling.

The Refiners' Association is working well, and as soon as prices of refined are fully estabished we may look for better prices for crude, and both producers and refiners will receive better and more remunerative prices.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bros. 259 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 1351 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lock hart, Frew & Co., 375 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 250 bbls to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg Co., 1368 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 250 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 157 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3010

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Tarentum O W, acct. Duncan & Y			862
Commercial O W, acct. Duncen & Y			912
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell			222
Petrolite O W, acct. T. King			320
Citizens O W, acct. P. F. & Co			468
Star O W, acct. H. McKelvy			74
Oleopits O W, acct			154
Total			3012

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Lindsay & McC	2	Lewis O & P	4
Nimick & Co	10	Caughey & H	6
Wharton B &o	1	Wm. Smith	1
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Spahg C & Co	3	Isabella Furnac	13
Graff B & Co	5	Lewis O & P	3
Shoenberber B & Co.	14	Pgh. Bess Co	3
Reese G & Co.	4	McKnight & Co	3
Luey Furnace Co	8	Wilson G & Co	3
Moorhead & Co	2	Hussey W T Co	3
Total			58

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	7	Malin & B	5
J. Moorhead	10	Lewis O & P	8
Caughey & H	2	Mackintosh H & Co	1
Total			33

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 19—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅞@92⅝@93; 5-20s of '62, 92½; do '65, 93¼; do '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88.

FRANKFORT, August 19.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, August 19.—Rentes, 55f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9¾@9¾d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, 12s; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Mess pork, 47s 6d. Cheese, 54s. Cumberland middles, 33s; short rib middles, 36s.

ANTWERP, August 19.—Refined petroleum, 46½f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The week opens with a little more animation in the general market, and more spirit is exhibited in some lines of cotton fabrics. The continued hot weather is still having its effect on the activity in the market. The inquiry for standard makes of brown sheetings and shirtings is a little brisker, and fair sales are reported from first hands. Bleached goods continue inactive, prices nominally the same, but extra discounts are allowed. The print market continues strong, with a fair amount of business doing. Cotton drills in moderate request at full rates. Cotton flannels continue inactive. Wool flannels steady and in request. Woolens without much life, and the market reported weak. American dress goods continue in fair demand. In respect to foreign goods, the *Daily Bulletin* remarks that trade is languid, owing to the continued heat, but prices are generally firm, and the stocks are not excessive.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton more active; middling uplands 24¼c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5,90@6,25; good to choice $7,20@8,00; extra Ohio $7@9,20. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky scarcely so firm; 93¾c. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring Chicago afloat $1,35; prime new amber Tennessee $1,70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged and dull. Corn heavy and lower; steamer western mixed 60@61c; sail do 62@62¼c. Oats less active and unchanged; eggs steady; western 19@20c. Hay and hops unchanged and firm. Rice quiet. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 15@18c. Petroleum: Crude 11¼@11¾c; refined 22@24¼c. Pork firm; mess $13,90@14; seller October $14. Beef more active; mess $8,00@7. Cutmeats firm; hams 11@14c; shoulders 6¾c. Lard steady and firm; long clear 8c. Lard dull; new No. 1 to prime steam 3¾@3¢; old 9@9½c; kettle 9½c. Butter dull; western 10@13c. Cheese steady; common to prime 10@12¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Beeves improved in demand and favor sellers; extra cattle scarce and western steers 7¾@8½c; fair to good 6½@ 7½; common 4@5. Sheep improved in demand and advanced; fair to choice 5½@6¾c. Hogs firmer; 7¾@7¾c for corn fed.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Beeves to-day 162 cars at Communipaw, 128 at One Hundredth street and 51 at Weehawken, making 5,840 cattle on sale. This completes 10,193 for week, or largest ever known. The next largest was 9,650 in September last year. So far the cattle were fat that good ones suffered no decline, in fact some better beeves than we have had lately sold at 14c, though the numbers at 13½c were smaller than last week. Medium cattle are ¼@½c lower, and poor ½@1 cent off. Poor Texans and little State hoppers were at 7@8c; fair western at 11¾@12c; average, 11½c. There were 10,193 for week, over and 1,600 for the week. Several lots are unsold. Very bad market for thin cattle, and most of stock is thin. Ten cars Texans 5 cwt. $42 each; 4 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt. 11¾c; 5 cars, 6¼ cwt. 10½c; 4 cars 6¾ cwt., 12c; 4 cars extra, 7½ cwt., 14c; 10 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt., 11½@ 11¾c; lot of 5 cwt., State, 9c. Sheep, 9,000 to-day, and 22,800 for the week, or 3,800 less than last week. Sheep are unchanged, at 5@6½c for most lots. Lambs are dull and rather lower, at 6¼@9¼c for common, and 8@9c for good to prime; car Kentucky sheep, 63 pounds, 6¾c; car Canadas 66 lbs, 8¾; 2 cars, 60 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car Ohio sheep, 82 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car thin, 83 lbs, 5¼c; 1 car poor Indiana, 84 lbs, 7¾c. Hogs; receipts 90 cars to-day, and 30,600 for the week, or 11,400 less than the previous week; dressed firm at 6¾@6¾c; pigs selling at 6¾c; live are worth 4¾@5¼c. Weather hot.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Flour quiet; holders firm; good to choice spring extra $6,25@7,25; Minnesota $7@8; supers $5@6. Wheat steadier, closing quiet at 81⅛; for seller September, $1,50@1,51 cash; nominally $1,13 for seller year. Corn lower and fairly active at 40c cash seller August; 40¾@40¾c seller September; rejected at 37½c. Oats steady at 27¾c cash seller August; 26¼@26½c seller September; rejected at 21¾@22c. Rye firm at 56@56¼c cash; 56½c seller September. Barley strong and in good demand at 62¾c cash; 61¾c seller September. Pork quiet and steady, at $14,50@14,60 for seller September, closing at $14,60 bid. Lard steady; summer saleable at 8¾c. Meats firm and strong, with sales of 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6¾c; short ribs held at 9c; short clear nominally 9¼c. Whisky strong, with buyers at 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Flour quiet; treble, $6,50 to 8$; family, $8,25@9,50. Corn quiet; mixed 55c; white 57c. Oats quiet; 36@ 40c. Hay $28@30. Bran 97½c. Pork quiet; held at $14,30. Bacon active and higher; 8¾@ 11@11¾c; hams 17@17½c. Lard firm; tierce packed 9¼c; refined 9¼@9¾c; keg 11¼@11¾c. Sugar: fair to fully fair 10¼@10¾c. Whisky dull; 92@98c. Coffee nominal; 18@19¼c. Cotton: sales of 80 bales nominally; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 19¼@19¼c; receipts 1,499 bales new; no export; stock 6,360 bales.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 19.—Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2. white Wabash $1,52; extra white Michigan $1,70; No. 1 red $1,49 spot and seller September; No. 2 do $1,33. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 46c buyer August; yellow 46¾c; no grade 44@44¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 28c; Michigan old 34c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,37¾; No. 2 do $1,36. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 40¾c. Oats steady and moderate demand; No. 2 28c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 54c. Barley quiet and weak; fall No. 2 62c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Flour quiet. Wholesale family extra $7,00@7,87½. Wheat easier; Indiana red 62@63c. Corn dull; yellow 63@63½c. Oats dull; 44@45c. Provisions steady. Mess pork: $14,25.

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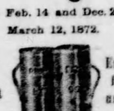

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ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	William Rea

HOME NEWS.

Steamer Arrived.

A cable telegram to the office of Max Schamberg, Esq., of this city, informs of the safe arrival of the steamer "Adriatic" at Queenstown after a short voyage of eight days and four hours. Mr. Shamberg was himself on the steamer.

Sunday School Sociable.

The members and friends of the Sunday School attached to the Congregational Church, Rose street, had a most enjoyable sociable last week, and a nice treat of ice cream and cake was served up to the children. A meeting was organized with Peter Price, Esq., as chairman, when short addresses were made by several friends of the school. The affair was a very pleasant one and will long be remembered.

The Fall Season.

Of Prof. Thompson's Institute, one of our very best and most select educational institutions, will begin on Tuesday, the 3d prox. The rooms are on the third floor of Nos. 53 and 55 Ninth street, over the C. P. Book Rooms. Circulars are for distribution at the Book and Music Stores. Professor Thompson has had large experience and unvarying success as an educator, and has, moreover, a corps of accomplished assistants. If patronized according to their merits, whether positive or relative, the classes will all be quickly filled.

Suits Against the City.

Yesterday morning four suits were instituted in the District Court by John Barton, Esq., attorney for William Flinn, and for the estate of John Flinn, deceased, against the city, to recover for paving, grading and curbing certain streets in the city. It is claimed by Flinn that the city owes him for work done on Gist, Clark and Tustin street, as follows: Grist street, $5,655.34; Clark street, $8,169.34; Tustin street, $5,862.08. The claim of the administrator of John Flinn is for the grading, paving and curbing of Miller street, the amount due being $2,260.32.

Letters Held for Postage.

W. W. Bell, New York, N. Y., 6c; Mrs. Mary Clain, Baltimore, Md., 3c; P. Derber, Middletown, O., 3c; Thos. Moore & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., 3c; Jesse Tyson, Baltimore, Md., 3c; D. Carrier, Summersville, Pa., 3c; Peter Blum, Clarington, O., 3c; Picture Dealer, Akron, Ind., 3c; Fleming & Bennett, Glenville, W. Va., 3c; Mr. Coues, Portsmouth, N. H., 3c; Miss Lucy A. Scott, Pine Grove, Pa., 3c; Date & Maxwell, Pine Grove, Pa., 3c; E. S. Gardner, Zanesville, Ohio, 3c; S. Livingston, Florence, Pa., 3c; W. W. Bell, New York, N. Y., 3c; Miss Susan E. Moore, Washington, D. C., 3c.

Killed by a Fall.

On Saturday afternoon workmen were engaged in putting a roof on a new house near Frankstown, when one of them, named Thos. Ellis, stepped on the end of a board which was insecurely fastened. It tilted up and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet. He was conveyed to his boarding-house and medical assistance summoned. His injuries, however, caused his death on Saturday. Deceased was about thirty-seven years of age, and, we believe, a married man. He was a carpenter by trade, but did not devote himself exclusively to his business. He had been working but a short time when the fatal accident befel him.

Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike Co.—Meeting of the Board of Directors.

A meeting of the board of Directors of the Farmers & Mechanics Turnpike Co., held yesterday, the Committee having in charge the setting up of the Company's affairs reported that they had on hands after paying all the liabilities of the Co., forty thousands dollars worth of the city's bonds giving them for the road, and would recommend that the bonds be sold and the money divided among the stockholders, pro rata according to the amount of stock held, reserving money enough to settle up all claims that are in dispute. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted. The bonds, we understand, can be sold at par and the money be divided at once, of which due notice will be given.

Bailiff & Brown.

We invite attention to the card of this veteran and popular old plumbing firm. No man in the business has had a longer experience than Mr. Bailiff and none is more thoroughly master of all the arts and mysteries of house and street plumbing, none whom it would be safer to consult as to the best methods of accomplishing special results in the arrangements of gas or water pipes. Mr. Brown is also growing old in a like experience and skill, and no firm in the business enjoys a higher reputation for energy and promptness as well as ingenuity and skill. We feel entirely safe in thus speaking of Messrs. Bailiff and Brown, and commend them as worthy of the extensive favor they have found with the public.

Mass Convention and Torchlight Procession.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee, Dr. Gross, the Chairman, has appointed the following committee to make arrangements for a grand mass convention and torchlight procession during the time of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

W. J. Gilmore, chairman; Jared M. Brush, Charles W. Batchelor, Jacob Reese, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Thomas S. Bigelow, R. C. Elliott, Wm. A. Flinn, James McMeen, Alex. Laughlin, Ernest G. Krehan, Thomas S. Mitchell, B. C. Christy, R. B. Brown, S. A. Neale.

Every member of this committee is requested to be present at a meeting to be held at headquarters, this (Tuesday) afternoon at three o'clock.

The Locomotive Engineers.

Careful arrangements have been made by the Locomotive Engineers for their annual picnic, which will be held next Saturday, at Weil's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. These annual gatherings of the engineers and their friends heretofore have been of the most enjoyable character, and the indications point to a thoroughly pleasant reunion again. The managers have been assiduous in their labors, and all who attend the picnic, will find the most perfect arrangements for their pleasure. In order to ensure perfect order, they have decided to allow no intoxicating liquors to be sold on the grounds and to permit no disorderly person to remain. A special train will leave the Union depot at half-past eight o'clock, and the last train at night will start from the grounds at half-past ten o'clock.

Mortuary Report.

Following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 18, 1872:

Accident by burn, 1; accident by drowning, 4; asthma, 1; bronchitis, cronic, 1; cholera, infantum, 14; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; congestion, 1; congestion of brain, 1; diarrhœa, 5; disease of the brain, 1; disease of kidneys, 1; disease of mesentery, 1; scarlet fever 2; typhoid, 1; inflammation of bladder, 2; inflamation of brain, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; inflammation of womb, 1; inanition, 1; marysmus, 5; natural causes, 1; paralysis, 1; poison, 1; premature birth, 2; uræmia, 1; whooping cough, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 2, 14; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 5; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1; from 70 to 100, 1. Males, 35; females, 32; white, 67; total, 67.

Wooden Pavement.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We notice in your issue of Saturday 17th inst., a recommendation that the proprietors of the several competing pavements put down a section of pavement, on some heavily traveled street, naming Wayne or Tenth street.

We think the suggestion a good one, as it brings the question of merits to "square business," disposing finally of "carbolic acidizing" and "capiliary attraction."

We accept the proposition and are ready to put down a section of our Locust Block Pavement in the most exposed location in the city in competion with any wood pavement.

It is a well established fact that pavement made of soft wood will wear out in about five years.

Believing that both density of wood and inherent ability to resist rot and wear are contained in Locust wood in comparison with Pine or Hemlock, in a ratio of (3) three to (2) three to one (1), we are willing to submit it in this manner to a practical test.

LILL & W. H. HARRISON,
Proprietors of Locust Block Pavement.

Desirable Investments

for sale by A. R. McClean &Co., bankers, No. 61 Fourth avenue, near Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. We are the local agents for the sale of the following popular and undoubted securities, which we confidently assure investers are in every respect first-class:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, free of United States taxes, at 92½ and accrued interest.

Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway first mortgage 8½ gold bonds, free of taxes, at 97¼ and accrued interest.

Milwaukee & Northern first mortgage 8 per cent. railway bonds. Price 92½ and accrued interest.

Houston & Texas Central Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

St. Joseph & Denver City first mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds at 97¼ and accrued interest from August 15.

Cayuga Lake (N. Y.) Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Chicago & Danville Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Omaha & Northwestern first mortgage land 7-30 gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

The city of Louisville 7 per cent. municipal bonds at 97½ and accrued interest.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds at par and interest.

Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company, Birmingham, Pa., first mortgage 8 per cent., (free of all taxes.)

For further particulars inquire of S. R. McClean & Co., bankers, United States Government and other loan agents as above, dealers in all kinds of prime investment securities. Money advanced on collaterals. Interest on deposits, &c.

Latest Styles

Of hats and caps being received daily at William Fleming & Co.'s popular hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Petitions and Ordinances—Reports of Committees—Apportionment—The Railroad Ordinance—The Police Force.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Gross. Clerk Morrow called the roll, the following members answering:

Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chalmers, Donnelly, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Murray, Montooth, O'Neill, Phillips, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Schmidt, Seely, Smith, Wilson, Zorn, and President Gross.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. MORROW presented a remonstrance against opening of Leech alley, also communication in reference to the matter. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, petition for four gas lamps on Shady Lane. Referred.

Mr. JEREMY, petition for pipe sewer on Pasture street. Referred.

Mr. E. P. JONES, petition for grading and paving of Herron avenue; also an accompanying ordinance authorizing the work to be done. Petition received and filed, and the ordinance passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. DONNELLY, petition for rescinding of all action in reference to the two views made on Butler street, Seventeenth ward—neither of which had been designated as official—and asking that the matter be referred to the Survey mittee.

Mr. J. H. JONES was opposed to the rescinding of the action of Councils, in any matter passed on in 1869. He thought the proper way would be simply to pass a resolution ordering an investigation into the facts and report to Councils of the result.

It was explained that this was in effect the meaning of the resolution.

Mr. JONES then moved to strike out the word "rescinding."

Mr. BURGWIN contended that the resolution as reported should be referred to the Committee.

Petition received and accompanying resolution rescinding the action of Councils of the 26th of July 1869, and referring the matter back to the Survey Committee, referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. SELBY, petition for gas lamp on Station street. Referred.

Mr. LAUFMAN, petition for water pipe on Station street, Nineteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. BURGWIN, petition for water pipe on Fourteenth street. Referred to Water Commission.

Also, petition for bridge over Four Mile Run. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, petition for grading of Wilmot street. Accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the work. Petition filed, and the ordinance passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also, petition for opening of Greenfield avenue, accompanied by an ordinance for the same. Petition accepted, and ordinance passed finally under a suspension of the rules. An ordinance for grading the avenue was passed to a second reading.

Also, petition and ordinance for opening of Sylvan avenue. Petition filed, and ordinance passed finally. Also, an ordinance for grading the avenue passed to a second reading.

Mr. Phillips asked for a reconsideration of the vote passing an ordinance for the grading and paving of Seventeenth street from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. The street if opened would cut through property recently purchased by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for $300,000, and the street could not be used below the railroad track when it was paved. There was no petition for it, and it was useless to pave it beyond the railroad track.

Mr. Phillips, to bring the matter straight, presented a new ordinance repealing the ordinance for the grading and paving, which was passed finally under a suspension of the rules. He then presented a new ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of the street from Penn avenue to the railroad. Read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. RIDDELL, from the Finance Committee, presented a statement showing the condition of appropriations at the end of seven months. The statement was accompanied by a communication from the Controller, setting forth that as some of the appropriations were nearly exhausted, that the committees should exercise the utmost economy.

The statement and the communication were received and filed.

Also, a communication authorizing transfer from the appropriations of Gas Committee of $1,200 to appropriation for printing and from appropriations No. 8. Gas lighting of $600 to Fifth avenue market.

Communication accepted and transfers ordered.

Mr. RIDDELL also presented a communication from the contractor asking for the ordering of warrants to refund certain overpaid assessments. Read three times and passed.

THE ROADS.

Mr. E. P. JONES, chairman of the Road Committee, presented the report of that committee, showing the expenditures for July to be $2,653.28. Also, an ordinance for the construction of an eighteen-inch pipe sewer on Seneca street, from Justin to Forbes street. Read three times and passed. Also, an ordinance for the construction of a three feet brick sewer on Forbes street, from Seneca to Brady street. Read three times and passed.

The Chair presented a communication from the Fire Commission, setting forth that they could not extend the fire alarm to the South Side unless Councils furnished the money, and their appropriation was almost expended. Communication received and filed.

The Chair also read a communication from the Clerk, setting forth that an ordinance had been passed for the grading and paving of Cherry alley, but that the passage was not legal, inasmuch as the ordinance had not been referred to a board of viewers to inquire if the improvement was of a local or general benefit, or partly local and partly general benefit. He therefore returned the ordinance, which was rendered invalid by this failure, to refer it before it came before Councils for a final passage. The communication was accompanied by a resolution instructing the reference of the ordinance to the Board of Viewers on Street Improvements, and that they be instructed to report to Councils, when the ordinance would be legally called up again for consideration.

After some discussion the resolution was passed.

Also, bill of Recorder T. H. Hunter for recording official papers; total $370,000.

The paper was accompanied by a resolution ordering payment of the bill. Read three times, and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

Mr. E. P. JONES, from the Joint Committee, presented an ordinance in reference to the vacation of certain streets under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Committee. The Joint Committee, consisting of the Street, Road, Railroad and Survey Committees, with the representation of the Railroad Company, had met twice and discussed the matter; had referred it to a sub-committe, which had revised, amended and returned it to the Joint Committee, and that the Joint Committee now reported it to Councils.

There was no disposition to hurry the matter through. The Joint Committee had desired him to present it and and ask for its passage to a first reading, then to be published in all the morning papers, that every member might have an opportunity to thoroughly examine it before it came again before Councils.

There was no disposition to hurry it through, although the committee generally believed that the improvements proposed in the ordinance would be largely in favor of the city, both in the old and in the new districts.

The ordinance was then read in full by the clerk.

Mr. JONES moved that the ordinance be published in all the morning papers.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to amend that it be published in the official papers.

Mr. RIDDELL thought as this was a matter between two parties that the expense should be fairly divided. The publication in all the city papers would cost at least $1,000, and he thought the Railroad Company should pay the expense of publication outside of the official papers.

The motion was divided then and the motion ordering its publication in the official papers was carried.

Mr. MORROW then moved that the ordinance be published in all the morning daily papers.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought this matter was of as much importance to the people at large as it was to their constituents in Council. He thought the people should have all the information possible in the matter, and he thought if it could be given for $1,000 even that that was a small matter to haggle over. He wanted this ordinance to go before every man, woman and child in the city who owned property, and to rise fall by its merits. There was no disposition so far as he knew on the part of any one to have it put through in a hurry. He thought the people should all have a chance to read and fairly consider it before Councils took final action. There was no representation in Council for the Railroad company and no one to make a contract for with them.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved that the ordinance lay on the table until such time as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agreed to pay for its publication in the papers. He did not think this matter pany. He denied that they had not a representation here. This ordinance, after it was first presented, was taken to Philadelphia and there changed to suit the railroad company, and when it came back, Mr. Hampton, Solicitor of the road, could give no information about it, but Col. Phillips knew all about it. [Laughter.]

COL. PHILLIPS—The gentleman labors under a mistake, if he supposes that I have been the author of this or any other railroad matter that has come before Councils. I happened to be in Philadelphia at the time this was being considered there, and I tried to do the best for the City of Pittsburgh. I am for Pittsburgh first, the Allegheny Valley next, and then my wife and family. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAFFERTY again insisted upon his motion.

Mr. BURGWIN raised the point of order, that the ordinance had never been passed to its second reading, and that it could not be laid upon the table, unless Councils reconsidered its action. Any resolution in reference to it, however, could be laid upon the table.

The Chair ruled the point well taken.

Mr. J. H. JONES then presented the motion in writing, authorizing the ordinance to be published in all the morning city papers, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be requested to pay one-half the expense.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to amend by adding the words "and that the ordinance be not again taken up until the Railroad Company agrees to pay half the expense of its publication."

Mr. PHILLIPS said he was not authorized to speak for the Company but he had no doubt they would pay their share. They were ready to do anything that was fair and honorable.

Mr. RIDDELL said he would then withdraw his objection.

Mr. RAFFERTY'S amendment was voted down.

And the motion to have the ordinance published in all the daily morning papers as an advertisement prevailed. [It will be found elsewhere.

The Chair took up from the table the following old business: Viewers report on opening of Granville street. In C. C. approved. S. C. concurred.

Ordinance for vacation of Highland avenue. In C. C., passed finally. S. C., concurred.

Ordinance for opening of Bates street. C. C., received and filed. S. C., concurred in. Ordinance for grading Bates street. C. C., passed. S. C., concurred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch came to order shortly after 2 o'clock, with the following members present:

Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Barr, Baum, Bindley, Carroll, Cohen, Deitrich, Duff, D. L. Fleming, Jno. Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Kurtz, Lappan, Liebler, Lynch, Maitern, Moffitt, Joseph Moore, Jno. Moore, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Price, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Schild, Semple, Sims Smeallie, Verner, Watson, Woolslayer, Young, and President Oliver.

In the absence of the President, Mr. W. B. Negley was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes was on motion dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ORDINANCES, ETC.

Mr. SIMS, a petition for permission to introduce steam into the building corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, owned by Paul H. Hacke. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. JONES, presented a petition for the removal of a frame building in the Twelfth Ward recently used as a school house. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. DUFF, an ordinance fixing the salaries of the police force from February 1873. This is the same ordinance as was presented in Select Councils at a previous meeting. Read and laid over.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, a petition for the opening and grading of Bates street from Wilmot street to Second avenue. Received and filed.

The same gentleman presented an ordinance authorizing the opening of Bates street. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance finally passed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the grading of Bates street. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed.

Mr. JOHN MOORE presented a petition for the grading and paving of Blackberry alley in the Seventeenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. JOHN MOORE presented an ordinance for the opening of Bates alley, from Locust alley to Willow street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY, a petition from property holders for the opening of Harrison street, from Aiken avenue to Roup street.

Also an ordinance for the same purpose. Rules suspended and finally passed.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, a petition from Charles Horen for the erection of a ——— building on —— street near Forty-fifth street. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY, a petition for four additional gas posts on Amberson avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

By the same gentleman, a preamble and resolution relative to the Point property, looking to its sale. Referred to Committee on City property.

By the same gentleman, an ordinance respecting so much of any ordinance which requires the Mayor's Clerk to serve the city in any official capacity, or which allows said Clerk to receive a salary from the city. Passed one reading, and ordered to be printed in the official papers.

Mr. JOHN HARE, a petition for a policeman to be stationed on Duquesne Way, between Sixth and Ninth Streets, in order to preserve order. Referred to Police Committee with power to act.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. CARROLL, of the Water Commission, an ordinance authorizing the vacation of that portion of Highland avenue which passes through the land on which a reservoir is to be erected. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance finally passed.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING presented the report of the Committee on Apportionment.

The representation from the old wards is fixed as follows by the new ratio of apportionment:

Total number of resident taxables.....20,875
Divided by 40 gives ratio for one member.....746⅞
Three-fifths giving an additional member.....445⅝
Lowest number giving 2 members.....1,195
Lowest number giving 3 members.....1,942

Ward.	Total No. Resident Taxables.	No. of Mem.	Remaind'r.	Add. Mem.	Total No. Mem.
1	798	1	81¾	0	1
2	992	1	135¾	0	1
3	897	1	150¾	0	1
4	961	1	214¾	0	1
5	1,110	1	363¾	0	1
6	1,307	1	560¾	1	2
7	1,002	1	255¾	0	1
8	1,278	1	531¾	1	2
9	1,078	1	331¾	0	1
10	752	1	5¾	0	1
11	1,658	1	311¾	0	1
12	1,915	2	421¾	0	2
13	*638	0	638	1	1
14	1,625	2	131¾	0	2
15	768	1	21¾	0	1
16	1,209	1	462¾	1	2
17	1,275	1	528¾	1	2
18	343	0	343	1	1
19	604	0	604	1	1
20	598	0	598	1	1
21	714	0	714	1	1
22	300	0	300	1	1
23	406	0	406	1	1
24	477	0	477	1	1
25	745	0	745	1	1
26	1,378	1	621¾	1	2
27	*276	0	765¾	0	1
28	913	1	166¾	0	1
29	840	1	93¾	0	1
30	757	1	16¾	0	1
31	243	0	243	1	1
32	*278	0	278	1	1
33	294	0	294	1	1
34	606	0	606	1	1
35	276	0	276	1	1
36	495	0	495	1	1
	29,875				43

Report received and filed.

The same gentleman, an ordinance apportioning the members of Common Council according to the ratio reported. On motion the rules were suspended.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING then moved that the ordinance be placed upon its final passage.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved as an amendment that the ordinance be printed in the official papers.

Mr. H. W. OLIVER, JR., explained that through a clerical error in the act of the Legislature, the South Side had an undue representation. It was however, necessary at once to pass the ordinance. He thought Common Council should express to Select Council their determination to have another apportionment reducing the number of its members. Select Councils should join with Common at the next meeting of Legislature for a new re-apportionment, cutting down their representation.

Mr. E. JONES would vote against the ordinance, because a new assessment had been refused. He objected to but twenty-nine members in Common Councils against forty-six members in Select.

Mr. HARE considered the Committee had done its duty, and that nothing could be done but pass the ordinance.

The amendment of Mr. McCandless was then put and carried. The ordinance was therefore ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING then presented a report from the Apportionment Committee upon the South Side.

According to the act, their representation for 1873 is fixed as follows:

Number of resident taxables necessary

Wards.	Taxables.	Councilmen.
for 1 member.....	497.91-100	
Lowest number giving 2 members	796.66-100	
Lowest number giving 3 members	1,294.57-100	
24. (Ormsby).....	477	1
25. (E. Birmingham, 1st pr.).....	745	1
26. (E. Birmingham, 2d pr)..	1378	3
27. (St. Clair).....	825	2
28. (Birmingham, 1st pr.).....	912	2
29. (Birmingham, 2d pr.).....	840	2
30. (South Pittsburgh).....	757	1
31. (*Allentown).....	243	1
32. (Mt. Washington).....	278	1
33. (Monongahela).....	294	1
34. West Pittsburgh.....	606	1
35. (Union).....	276	1
36. Temperanceville).....	495	1
Total.....		18

Report was received and filed.

The same gentleman an ordinance relating to the South Side apportionment. On motion the rules were suspended, and the ordinance laid over to be acted upon at the same time as the previous ordinance.

OTHER PETITIONS.

Mr. E. JONES a petition for the opening of Allequippa street from Soho to Gazzam streets. Received and filed.

Also an ordinance for the same purpose. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance finally passed.

The same gentleman, an ordinance authorizing the grading of the same street. On motion the rules were suspended, and the ordinance finally passed.

The same gentleman, a petition for the opening of Gazzam street, from Allequippa to Soho streets. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the same purpose. Rules suspended, and ordinance finally passed.

Dr. ARENSBERG, a remonstsance against a sewer on Butler street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth streets, Fifteenth ward. Received and filed.

The same gentleman, a petition for larger gutters at the corner of Penn avenue and Butler street. Referred to the Street Committee.

UNFINISHED SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Unfinished business from Select Council was then taken up and concurred in with the exception of a resolution asking for curtains for the Select Council chamber and the paving of Smithfield street from Fifth avenue to Virgin alley with wooden pavement which was laid on the table; a resolution to refund George Wambhoff damages done by the bursting of a water pipe corner of Webster avenue and Washington street; referred back as the report was not signed.

COMMON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

An ordinance for the construction of a 3 feet brick sewer on Elm street from Wylie avenue to Center avenue. Read twice. Mr. D. L. Fleming presented a remonstrance against a 5 foot sewer stating that a 20 inch pipe sewer was large enough.

The gentleman presented an ordinance as a substitute, which provides for the construction of a sewer of twenty-inch pipe. The substitute was lost.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved that the original ordinance be laid upon the table, which was lost. The ordinance was then finally passed.

An ordinance for a three-foot brick sewer on Sixth avenue from Grant street to Liberty street, and along Liberty to Seventh avenue.

Mr. SIMS offered a remonstrance from property-holders on Sixth and Seventh avenues. Received and filed. The rules were suspended, the ordinance read and finally passed.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. HARE presented an ordinance regulating the number of the police force and lamp-washers in the city. The ordinance appoints 1 chief, 1 captain, 11 lieutenants, 138 policemen, 7 detectives, and 7 lamp-washers. On motion the rules were suspended, and a motion made to put the ordinance on its final passage.

Dr MCCANDLESS stated that the entire matter of the number of police was under the consideration of the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. HARE explained that this ordinance came from the Police Committee.

Mr. GAZZAM stated that since Mayor Blackmore came into office only two lamp-washers had been appointed above the ordinary number.

Mr. E. JONES moved that the ordinance be laid over until a report could be received from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. WATSON wanted to know what the Police Committee were appointed for. Councils were continually passing resolutions for policemen. The Committee could not disobey Councils. He was tired of such work as this.

Mr. SIMS thought there were no more policemen in the city than the ordinance allowed.

Dr. HARE did not think the police had been increased. He did not think the city had any too many policemen.

The question then came up on Mr. Jones' motion to lay the ordinance over, which was carried.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Dr. ARTHURS presented the report of the Street Committee, which was accepted.

The following figures show the expenses of the month of July:

Engineer's report, pay roll.....	$ 1,525.52
Street Committee, 1st district.....	1,990.10
" " 2d "	1,091.11
" " 3d "	1,731.80
Contractor's pay roll.....	14,663.25
	$21,490.78

The report was accompanied by the following ordinances:

An ordinance for a three foot sewer from Diamond, Liberty and Fourth streets, west side of Diamond to Allegheny river. The rules suspended and finally passed.

An ordinance straightening Mulberry alley from Sixteenth street to Seventeenth street. Rules suspended and finally passed.

An ordinance for a brick sewer on Butler street from Fortieth street to Forty-eighth street sewer. Laid over till next meeting.

An ordinance for a four foot sewer on Butler street and Penn avenue, from Thirty-third to 39th streets. Rules suspended and petition, remonstrance and ordinance laid upon the table.

An ordinance for grading and paving School alley, from Chislett alley to Sherman street. Rules suspended and finally passed.

GAS BUSINESS.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Seventeenth street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. Passed in S. C. August 22d: C. C. concurred.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Seventeenth street, fram Penn avenue to Allegheny Valley Railroad. Concurred.

STREETS RESUMED.

An ordinance for an eighteen inch sewer on Quince alley, from Marion street to connect with Hope street sewer. Rules suspended and finally passed.

An ordinance for a 20 inch pipe sewer on Exchange alley from Irwin alley to connect with the Ninth street sewer. Rules suspended and finally passed.

An ordinance for an 18 inch sewer on Beech alley, to connect with Suke's Run sewer. Rules suspended and finally passed.

An ordinance changing the name of Fisk street to Shaw street. Laid over till next meeting.

An ordinance opening Our alley from Vine to Dinwiddie street. Before action could be taken on this ordinance a motion to adjourn was made.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....Sixty-eighty deaths in the city last week.

....A good many new buildings are going up on Penn street.

....Pipe for the Consolidated Gas Company is being laid on Penn street.

....A meeting of the Street Committee of Council will be held this evening.

....The new school building in the Third ward, Allegheny, is almost completed.

....Meeting of the Board of Health will hereafter be held every two weeks instead of weekly.

....The salary of the clerk of the Board of Health has been increased to fifty dollars per month.

....Controller Warner advertises for proposals to furnish the county with twenty thousand bushels of coal.

....The grade of the Locust pavement on Fifth avenue and Smithfield street is seven feet to the hundred.

....Proposals for the improvement of Fifth avenue will be closed to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened this morning.

....The Democrats hold their Pow Wow to-day when we suppose the fruits of their labor with the Liberals will be announced. Already several parties who expected something at their hands are beginning to grumble.

....The Italian Avenue quartette will please accept our thanks for a delightful serenade. The Club, by their brilliant performances, evinced a decided musical talent. The members are Messrs. Zern, Yost, Richt and the Brothers Seldie.

....This evening and to-morrow evening the ladies of the Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, will give a supper and musical entertainment for the benefit of the church. Good music and an enjoyable time may be expected.

....Some irreverent individual from this city, while at the Tarentum camp-meeting on Sunday, went over the grounds and took the vote of every citizen present for the Presidential candidates. The result was as follows: Grant, 295; Greeley, 110.

....An old steamboat Captain suggests that the coal merchants unite and buy all the water melons in the city, take them to the Point and tap them in order to have a "coalboat rise." The matter has been referred to the Commission for the improvement of the Ohio river.

....The Pittsburgh Locomotive Works are doing an excellent business. They are building fifteen engines for the Connellsville Railroad, and the same number for the Pan-Handle, twelve for the new low grade route of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and three for the Texas Pacific Railroad.

....Last evening a single scull boat race came off on the Allegheny course between Wm. Scott and Peter Snyder. The race was over a two mile course, starting from the Suspension bridge and rowing up one mile and returning, for $150 a side. The men started about six o'clock and for a time the race was tolerably close; but Scott finall drew away from his opponent and came in the winner by several lengths.

....Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy became freightened at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street and dashed down Fifth avenue at a tearful rate. The driver was thrown out and the wheels passed over him, but he was only slightly injured. The horse continued and ran against Mr. Carnegie's horse which was standing hitched to a buggy, with such force as to knock him down and break the shafts. He was finally captured on Wood street.

....If the Citizen's Passenger Railway would run one or two cars per hour after eleven o'clock it would a great accommodation to many persons, and would certainly pay the company. There are a great many persons who live on the line of the road and are employed in the city at night. Those who work in the mills along the Monongahela river, persons who are employed on the morning papers, night clerks, &c., would patronize the cars in sufficient numbers to make it pay.

....John Hufnagel, who was assaulted on Sunday afternoon by a party of half a dozen roughs in the Seventeenth ward, was more seriously injured than was at first supposed. Two of his ribs were broken and one of them, it is thought, has penetrated the lung. The injured man is attended by Drs. Hanna and Donnelly, and yesterday afternoon they thought his condition very critical. The four men who were arrested are still held, though the others have not yet been captured.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

MAYOR CALLOW dispensed with seven comon cases yesterday morning.

DEPUTY Mayor Nichols disposed of thirteen common cases on Sunday morning, and two yesterday morning.

HENRIETTA FROST charged Henrietta Morse with assault and battery. Deputy Mayor Nichols issued the warrant.

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, alleging that John Kiltenlain assaulted and battered him. John then entered a cross-suit against Benjamin, charging him with surety of the peace. In both cases warrants were issued.

BEFORE Alderman O'Donnell Lizzie Johnson made an information against George Glendening whom she charged with the larceny by bailee of a garnet ring valued at eight dollars. The suit is another of the many proofs of that old saw about the course of true love. A warrant was issued for George.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

At the One Price Hat Store

Of William Fleming and Co., No. 139 Wood street, can be obtained all the fall styles in hats and caps.

The ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Headquarters for Campaign Goods,

Caps, Capes and torches, at lowest prices, at William Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

OUR WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The Origin of Creasoting—What it Is—Its Effect Upon Wood—Its Value in Pavements.

Just at this time, when so much is said about the various methods of preparing woods for pavements, it is of great consequence that we fairly and thoroughly understand the different systems of pavement proposed. The various Commissioners are men of ability and practical sagacity, but they doubtless expect that each particular patentee will make known the merits of his particular system, thus saving them the labor of a difficult investigation. It is of the utmost consequence to the city that the best pavements shall be laid, and that the subject shall be taken away from the region of experiment to that of absolute certainty. It is a well known adage, that "the best is cheapest." It is so in all articles of manufacture, of use, of enjoyment, and of utility. It is particularly so in regard to wood pavements. We shall present some consideration to show that the Miller wood improved pavement has more of the conditions of permanency than any other in existence.

The popular preference for wooden pavements has become so decided, that it is now certain that stone will not be again used for paving purposes, unless some objection shall be developed against wood, that is entirely unanticipated at present. It is softer to the feet of horses, saves the jar to carriages, saves very greatly in the expense that would otherwise be incurred in repairs by those who have horses and carriages, and in many ways is preferable. Not the least among these is the luxurious ease with which carriages roll over pavements smoothly and solidly-laid with